

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

N° 2101.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, OPEN AT MANCHESTER, MAY 5th, 1857.

SEASON TICKETS, 2s 2d, may be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street, Manchester; also in London, Mr. SAMS', Royal Library, St. James's Street; Mr. MITCHELL'S, Royal Library, New Bond Street; LETTS and Co., Royal Exchange; SMITH and CO., 107, Strand; and at HIME and SON'S, Church Street, Liverpool.

By order, THOMAS HAMILTON, Sec.
Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. SAMUEL HADEN, Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley Street, Manchester.

OPENS ON THE 27th INST.
SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS—The FIFTY-THIRD Annual Exhibition at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (Close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Thirty-fourth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until dusk. Admission 1s.
ALFRED CLINT, Honorary Secretary.
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report, and to distribute the amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (by the kind permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq.), on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock.
The Right Hon. Lord Montagu, President, in the chair.
The receipt for the current year will procure admission for members and friends.
GEORGE GODWIN, } Hon. Secretaries.
LEWIS POOCK, }

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES OF PORTRAITS NOW OPEN, 114, New Bond Street.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MDLLE. ORFOLANI, GIUGLINI BENEVENTANO, BELLETTI, POCCHINI.
On TUESDAY NEXT, April 28th, (first time those seven years), I PURITANI.
Mlira MDLLE. ORFOLANI.
Arturo SIGNOR GIUGLINI.
La Esmeralda MDLLE. POCCHINI.
For particulars see bills.

A limited number of Boxes in the half-circle tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had on application at the Box Office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket, price 2ls. and 1s. 6d. each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY next, April 30th, LA TRAVIATA.
PICCOLLOMINI, GIUGLINI, BENEVENTANO, POCCHINI.
Opera, LA TRAVIATA. Ballet, LA ESMERALDA.
(For particulars see Bills.)
A limited number of Boxes in the Half-Circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.
Price, One Guinea and One Guinea and a-Half each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to Her Majesty the Queen, and Instrutress to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, has the honour to inform her patrons and friends, that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, May 18th, 1857, commencing at Half-past One o'clock precisely. On which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Direction, she will be supported by all the principal artists, and the orchestra and chorus of that establishment. Full particulars will be announced forthwith.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, Baden, Up the Rhine, and Paris, is now OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 2s; Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Musical Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES, Ecclesiastical, Corporate, and Official Seals, Dices and Diploma Plates, in Medieval and Modern Styles. No charge for searching for Arms, Seals, &c. in colour, 5s. Crest engraved on Rings and Seals, 2s.
T. Moring, Engraver and Heraldic Artist (who has received the Gold Medal for Engraving), 44, High Holborn, W.C. Price list by post.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, 21, Regent Street, April, 1857. Notice is hereby given, that the ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held on FRIDAY, May 1st, for the Election of Council, Officers, and Auditors for the ensuing year, and for receiving the Report of the Council for the past year. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock, &c.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—King's College, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the Science to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY morning, April 24, at Nine o'clock. Fee, £1 11s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

GUY'S.—THE SUMMER SESSION commences on FRIDAY, the 1st of May. Gentlemen desirous of becoming Students must produce satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance. One payment of £100 entitles a student to a perpetual ticket. Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Ward Clerks, Dressers' Reporters, Obstetric Residents, and Dressers in the Eye Wards are selected according to merit from those students who have attended a second year. A Resident House Surgeon is appointed every six months from those students who have obtained the College Diploma.
Mr. Stocker, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, will enter Students, and give any further information required.
Guy's Hospital, April 14th, 1857.

THE VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. DR. WHITTAKER, VICAR OF BLACKBURN.
MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 3, Wellington Street, Strand, on SATURDAY, the 2nd of May, 1857, at One o'clock, precisely, the valuable THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY of the late Rev. Dr. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn, comprising Acta Sanctorum collecta ab J. Rolando alique Societatis Jesu Presbyteris, 50 vols.; Baronii Annales Ecclesiastici cum Notis J. D. Mansi, 36 vols.; Basilii Opera, editio Benedictina, 3 vols.; Biblia Sacra Polyglotta sumptibus Cardinalis Ximenes curante edita, 6 vols.; Biblia Sacra Polyglotta Waltoni et Lexicon Heptaglotton Castellii, 8 vols.; Biblia Hebraica Rabbinica, 4 vols.; Bullarium Mazarum Romanum, 19 vols.; Cave, Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria, 2 vols. large paper; Centuriæ Mazarum, 13 vols. in 8; Clemens Alexandrinus curante Potter, 2 vols.; Du Cange et Carpentier, Glossarium medicæ et infirmæ Latinitatis, 10 vols.; Eusebii et Alorum Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ curante Reading, 3 vols.; Goli Lexicon Arabico-Latinum; Gregorii Magni Opera, editio Benedictina, 4 vols.; Hieronymi Opera, editio Benedictina, 3 vols.; Le Quien, Oriens Christianus, 3 vols.; Meninski, Lexicon Arabico-Persico-Latinum, 4 vols.; Michæna, 6 vols.; Origenis Opera curante Delarue, 4 vols.; Sammarthianorum Gallia Christiana, 13 vols.; Schilteri Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum, 3 vols.; Ugheili, Italia Sacra sacra a Coeto, 10 vols., large paper, &c. &c.
May be Viewed Two Days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the Country, on receipt of Two Stamps.

ALL NEW BOOKS, FOUR DAYS' SALE.
MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL at his HOUSE, 125, Fleet Street, on MONDAY, 27th, and Three following Days, AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF MODERN BOOKS, being mostly recent publications, published by the most eminent publishers, in every Department of Literature, all new, in cloth, &c.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the NIGHTINGALE FUND will be held at the Office, No. 5, Parliament Street, on FRIDAY, May 1st, at Two o'clock, to prepare a Report, to close the Fund, and to direct the transfer to Trustees appointed by Miss Nightingale, of all sums subscribed as a "Record of National Gratitude," and to enable her to establish an Institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of Nurses and Hospital Attendants.
It is therefore respectfully requested that all outstanding subscriptions be forwarded to the Honorary Secretaries; and that Local Secretaries will be pleased to make up their accounts, in order that they may be properly acknowledged and recorded.
SIDNEY HERBERT, } Honorary
S. C. HALL, } Secretaries.
5, Parliament Street, Westminster.

LIVING CELEBRITIES. A Series of Photographic Portraits, by MAULL and POLYBLANK. The number for APRIL contains—
ROWLAND HILL, Esq., with Memoir.
Maull and Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch Street, and all Book and Printers; and David Bogue, 66, Fleet Street.

LETTERS FOR SOPHIA, IN TURKEY.—Letters addressed to Sophia (Sofia) in Turkey, forwarded through the Austrian Post-office, via Belgium and Prussia, may in future be sent either paid or unpaid, at the option of the sender.
The postage of Letters for Sophia is—
1s. 1d. when not exceeding 40s. in weight.
2s. 2d. when above 40s. and not exceeding 10s.
and so on, according to the scale for charging inland Letters.
The above rates comprise the entire postage, British and Foreign, to the place of destination.
Letters for Sophia are forwarded via Belgium and Prussia unless otherwise specially addressed.
By Command of the Postmaster-General,
ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.
General Post-office,
22nd April, 1857.

This Day, Third Edition, revised, octavo, 10s. 6d.
BACON'S ESSAYS, with Annotations by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

In a few Days, Library Edition, Octavo, much enlarged and thoroughly revised, of the
BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, FROM ITS ORIGIN IN GREECE DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY. By GEORGE HENRY LEWES.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Nearly ready, Third and Cheaper Edition, with Additions, Three Volumes.
HISTORY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES. From the Earliest Times to the Present. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

This Day, Second and Cheaper Edition, 6s.
THE YOUNG OFFICER'S COMPANION; or, Essays on Military Duties and Qualities; with Examples and Illustrations from History. Edited with Corrections and Additions, by MAJOR-GENERAL LORD DE ROS.
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE".
This Day, Two Volumes, Foolscap Octavo, 12s.

DYNEVOR TERRACE; or, the Clue of Life. By the Author of "The Heir of Redcliff".
London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Now ready, in One vol., post 8vo, neat cloth, price 6s.
GLENWOOD MANOR HOUSE. A Novel. By ESTHER HAKEWELL.
London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, in limp cloth, gilt, post 8vo, price 1s. 6d.
DR. OLIVER'S MAID. A Story in Four Chapters. By ELIZA METEYARD (SILVERPEN). Reprinted from "Sharpe's London Magazine".
London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster Row.

Now ready, in Three vols. 8vo, 38s. cloth,
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EDINBURGH REVIEW—Political, Historical, and Miscellaneous. By HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, F.R.S. 3 vols. 8vo.
London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

Ready next week, the Fourth Edition of
MR. HARDWICH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY.
London: John Churchill, New Burlington Street.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is often a thought passing through the minds of literary and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings.—Apply as under, and you will receive every information required.
Richard Barrett, Mark Lane, London. Established 25 years.

Just published, in 8vo, price 1s.
AN ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT CONDITION, RESOURCES, AND PROSPECTS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, delivered by special request at the City Hall, Glasgow. By the HON. MR. JUSTICE HALLIBURTON.
Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

Just published by Longman and Co., in 8vo, price 2s.
INTEREST COMMUTATION TABLES, for Changing at Sight any amount of Interest at Five per Cent. into the Equivalent amount of Interest at any other rate, varying from Two-and-a-half to Ten per Cent. By CHARLES M. WIL- LICH, Actuary, University Life Office, Author of "The Popular Tables," "Tithe Commutation Tables," &c.

This day is published, post 8vo, price 10s. 6d.
BALLADS AND SONGS BY DAVID MALLAT. A New Edition, with Notes and Illustrations, and a Memoir of the Author, by FREDERICK DINSDALE, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

"This work bears on every page evidence that its preparation has been a labour of love. The facts of the poet's life have been collected with great industry, and are narrated with a brevity which contrasts strongly with the abundance of reference to authorities. . . . The Poems are annotated with the same care and profusion. . . . NOTES AND QUERIES.
"Here is a wonderful labour of life—clear, minute, and complete."
—ATHEXNUM.
London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet Street.

Just completed, price 20s.
A MANUAL OF ELECTRICITY, including Galvanism, Magnetism, Dia-Magnetism, Electro-Pneumatics, Magneto-Electricity, and the Electric Telegraph, by M. NOAD, Ph.D., F.R.S., &c.

The Second Part may be had separately, price 10s. 6d.
"As a work of reference, this Manual is particularly valuable, as the author has carefully recorded, not only his own experiments, but those of others, in which the writer has derived experiments and opinions."
—MECHANICAL REVIEWER.
George Wright and Co., Foster Lane, London.



THE
EXHIBITION
OF THE
ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, 5TH MAY,
AT
MANCHESTER,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
Who has graciously consented to preside at the GRAND
INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THIS Palace, covering a space of 18,000 square
yards, will contain the LARGEST and most VALU-
ABLE

COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,
Ancient and Modern, ever collected, and which, there
are many reasons for supposing, can never be brought
together again. The Exhibition will also include

A NATIONAL GALLERY OF PORTRAITS OF
BRITISH CELEBRITIES,

Also,

A HISTORY OF MINIATURE ART.

A separate gallery of the choicest
WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,
From the time of Sandby.

THE CELEBRATED MEYRIK COLLECTION OF
ARMOUR, FROM GOODRICH COURT.

ENGRAVINGS

From Wood, Copper, and Steel, showing the history of the
engravers' art, from Maso Finiguerra to the present time;
SCULPTURE, IN MARBLE AND BRONZE, ANCIENT,
AND MODERN;

FINE SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

CURIOUS

ANTIQUARY FURNITURE,

RICH DISPLAYS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

MEDIEVAL WORKS,

RARE SPECIMENS OF CHINA AND BRONZES,

Along with the far-famed and hitherto comparatively un-
known Continental

COLLECTION OF M. SOULAGES.

These gems of art have all been most graciously lent for
the purpose by Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and
the leading nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—A LARGE ORGAN has
been built purposely for the occasion, and kindly lent by
Messrs. Kirkland and Jardine, and throughout the season there
will be DAILY MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by a large Orches-
tra, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ,
who will conduct in person each Thursday.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—A communication will be
opened from the Palace to the Gardens, thus adding to the
interest and variety of the Promenade. The charge for ad-
mission will be entirely under the control of the Council of the
Botanical Society.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale,
at moderate charges. A tariff of prices for dinners and
lighter refreshments, approved by the committee, will be
affixed in conspicuous parts of the Palace. The refreshment
rooms communicate with the Palace, and adjoin the Botani-
cal Gardens and the railway station. No refreshments will
be allowed to be carried into the Palace, as the arrangements
are adapted for the suitable supply of the wants of all classes.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Executive Committee give notice of the following
GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS for the information of vis-
itors:—

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on Tuesday, the 5th
May, on which day none but the proprietors of £2 2s. season
tickets will be admitted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—From the 6th to 18th May
(both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and after
Monday, the 18th May, 1s. for each person, except on Thurs-
day in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each
person.

N.B. There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight
in all) specially reserved for proprietors of £2 2s. season
tickets, of which due notice will be given by public adver-
tisement at least seven days beforehand.

SEASON TICKETS, at £2 2s., entitle the proprietors to
admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to
the public, tickets at £1 1s. entitle to admission on all but
the "reserved days." These Tickets may be procured at the
Exhibition Building, or at the offices, 100, Mosley-street.

Season tickets are not transferable, and must be signed by
the proprietor before being presented at the entrance of the
Palace, where a book will be kept in which the proprietor
will be required to write his or her name whenever requested
to do so by the officers of the committee.

HOURLY OF EXHIBITION.—The doors will be open daily
at ten o'clock, and will be closed at sunset. A bell will be
rung half an hour before closing.

CATALOGUES.—A General Catalogue, price 1s., will be
sold in the Palace. A more full and explanatory catalogue
will be subsequently published at an advanced price.

BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for
the use of ladies and invalids.

OPERA GLASSES will be on Sale or Hire in the Palace.

SMOKING in any part of the Palace is strictly prohibited.

NO PARCELS, STICKS, OR UMBRELLAS will be al-
lowed to pass beyond the entrance, where they may be left
in charge of a proper officer, at a charge of one penny.

NO CHANGE will be given at the doors.

NO RETURN TICKETS will be given to any one leaving
the Palace, and passing out beyond the barriers where the
turnstiles are fixed. N.B.—These limits include the Refresh-
ment Rooms, but not the Botanical Gardens.

CARRIAGES.—All drivers will be required to obey the
directions given to them by the police on duty at the ap-
proaches.

VISITORS ON FOOT are requested to keep the path to
the north side of the carriage drive.

Arrangements are being made with the various railway
companies for

EXCURSION TRAINS,

and also to enable all visitors to purchase both the railway
ticket and the ticket for admission to the palace by a single
payment.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.
Offices, 100, Mosley-street.

IMPORTANT TO AUTHORS.

J. F. HOPE, 16, GREAT MARLBOROUGH
STREET, by his New Publishing Arrangements, charges no
Commission for Publishing Books Printed by him until the Author
has been repaid his original outlay. And as all Works entrusted
to his care are Printed in the very best style, and at prices far
below the usual charges, AUTHORS ABOUT TO PUBLISH will
find it much to their advantage to apply to him.

Specimens, Estimates, and all particulars forwarded by return
of Post.

Now ready.

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS
recently added to MUIR'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also,

A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT
WORKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly
reduced prices for cash.

Charles Edward Muiir, 510, New Oxford Street, London,
and 76, Cross Street, Manchester.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS FOR MAY. No. CCCCXXXVII.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.
PARKWATER. BY THE AUTHOR OF "ASHLEY."
NICIAS. BY SIR NATHANIEL.
ELECTORAL ADDRESSES AND MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH.
BY CYRUS REDDING.
A SWEDISH VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. TRANS-
LATED BY MRS. BUSHELL.
A SUMMER IN SCHLESWIG.
JOSHUA TURBS. BY E. F. ROWSELL.
EUTRAPIA.
THE BATHS OF LUCCA. BY FLORENTIA.
KING SWORD AND KING PEN.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

.. Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY. Price Half-a-Crown.

CONTENTS FOR MAY. No. CCXLV.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.
THE MILLIONAIRE OF MINING LANE. A TALE OF
THE TIMES. BY DUDLEY COSTELLO. CHAPS. XLII,
XLV, AND XLV.
THE WOLF'S RETROSPECT.
THE FATAL ARTICLE.
A FISHERMAN'S SECOND LETTER TO HIS CRUISE IN
INDIA.
THE PASSING-BELL.
MICHELET'S HISTORY OF THE LEAGUE. BY MONES-
HOOD.
WILLIAM CHARLES MACREADY. BY T. F. ORNSTED.
THE TRAGEDY OF KING RICHARD THE SECOND.
London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

Just published, in One Volume, royal 8vo, cloth, 16s.

VISITS TO FIELDS OF BATTLE IN
ENGLAND, OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: with
some Miscellaneous Tracts and Papers, principally upon Archeo-
logical Subjects. By RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A.

The Work contains a descriptive account of the scenes of most
of the memorable conflicts in the Wars of York and Lancaster,
comprising the celebrated Battles of Shrewsbury, Eborac, Barnet,
Northampton, Wakefield, Mortimer's Cross, Towton, Barnet,
Tewkesbury, Bosworth, and Stoke, and genealogical and other
particulars of the powerful, warlike, and distinguished person-
ages who were the principal actors in those stirring and crucial
times: with Plans of some of the Fields of Battle; and an
Appendix, containing the principal Acts of Attainder relative to
the Wars of the Roses, and Lists of the Noblemen, Knights, and
other personages attained by them.

John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London: and J. Mawdley,
and Son, Castle Street, Liverpool.

APRIL 23RD, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Second Edition of THE LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE
(CURREN BELL), by MRS. GASKELL, is this Day Published, in Two
Volumes, post 8vo, with Portraits and View, price 24s. cloth.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.

NEW NOVEL OF HIGHLAND LIFE.

Now Ready, at all the Libraries,

THE ROUA PASS; OR, ENGLISHMEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

By ERICK MACKENZIE.

Three Volumes.

SMITH, ELDER, AND CO., 65, CORNHILL.

On Tuesday next, Two Volumes 8vo, with Two Maps and Seven Coloured Views, price 21s.

NEW ZEALAND;

OR,

THE BRITAIN OF THE SOUTH.

INSCRIBED BY PERMISSION TO SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M.P.

By CHARLES HURSTHOUSE,

A New Zealand Colonist, and former Visitor in the United States, the Canadas, the Cape Colony, and Australia.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHANCING CROSS, S.W.

Part 12, now ready, containing THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN,

DR. CAMPBELL'S EXPOSITORY POCKET BIBLE.

.. As this valuable work is now rapidly approaching completion, the Publisher requests that parties who intend
purchasing it in a Volume ready bound, will favour him with their Orders early, as the demand for it in this form
will be larger than it is possible for some time to meet, and Subscribers taking it in Numbers and Parts should complete
their Sets without delay.

W. R. M'PHUN, BIBLE EMPORIUM, 84, ARGYLE STREET.

shortly will be published, in a handsome quarto volume, containing 35 Plates, price 35s. coloured,

THE GENERA OF BRITISH LEPIDOPTERA

SELECTED FROM

Curtis' British Entomology.

The Proprietor of 'The Genera of British Insects,' by JOHN CURTIS, F.L.S., comprised in Sixteen Volumes, price £21 (originally £43), having been frequently solicited to publish portions of the Work in separate monographs, it has been determined to issue the LEPIDOPTERA and COLEOPTERA in separate volumes. The exquisite figures of BRITISH MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES, nearly two hundred in number, engraved in this renowned Work, have been hitherto beyond the reach of ordinary collectors. They constitute a fourth of the whole Work, and even at the reduced price cannot be issued separately, in the original form, under six guineas, on account of the great expense of colouring the plant and larva.

The volume above announced will contain a figure, with description, of every species of LEPIDOPTERA contained in 193 plates of 'Curtis' British Entomology,' transferred from the original copper, and coloured in the very best manner by hand.

The COLEOPTERA, or BEETLES, comprising 256 figures, will also be published in the same style, at the same reduced rate.

Entomologists, both of this country and of the Continent, are universally of opinion that the insects of Great Britain and Ireland have never been figured in a manner at all equal in excellence to the figures of Mr. Curtis. Professor Latreille, the eminent entomologist of Paris, in directing the attention of his students to the best works for the aid of figures, pronounced this to have "attained the *ultimatum* of perfection;" and Cuvier spoke of the characters of the insects figured in this Work as "being represented with the greatest fidelity."

"Vous savez qu'à l'égard d'un grand nombre d'espèces, leur détermination réclame le secours de figures. Il est donc de mon devoir de vous indiquer les livres où vous trouverez les meilleures. Celui de M. Curtis, sur les genres d'insectes indigènes de l'Angleterre, me paraît avoir atteint l'*ultimatum* de la perfection."—LATREILLE, *Cours d'Entomologie*.

"M. John Curtis, naturaliste Anglais, a commencé la publication d'un *Genera* iconographique des genres d'insectes et de plantes propres à la Grande Bretagne. Leurs caractères sont représentés avec la plus grande fidélité."—CUVIER, *Le Règne Animal*.

LOVELL REEVE, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden:

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD & SONS' PUBLICATIONS.

The Works of Professor Wilson. A Uniform Edition, now publishing Quarterly, handsomely printed in crown 8vo, price 6s. each Volume. The Volumes published comprise "NOCTES AMBROSIANÆ," with Glossary and Index, 4 vols., and "ESSAYS, CRITICAL AND IMAGINATIVE." Vols. 1. to 1V.

Jessie Cameron; a Highland Story. By the LADY RACHEL BUTLER. Crown 8vo, price 5s.

Bothwell; a Poem. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L. Author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, price 12s.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. By W. EDMONDSTOUNE AYTOUN, D.C.L. Tenth Edition. Fcap. 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

The Book of Ballads. By BON GAULTIER. A New Edition. Crown 8vo, with Illustrations, price 8s. 6d.

The Works of Mrs. Hemans. Complete in One vol., royal 8vo, 21s. Also, in six small vols., 24s.; and in seven vols., fcap., with Life, price 35s.

The Poems and Ballads of Schiller. Translated by Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, Bart. Second Edition, crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

The Course of Time; a Poem. By ROBERT POLLOK, A.M. An Illustrated Edition. Square 8vo, elegantly bound in cloth, price 21s. Another Edition (Twenty-first), in foolscap 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

Three Years in California. By J. D. BORTHWICK. 8vo, with Eight Illustrations, price 14s.

Minnesota and the Far West. By L. OLIPHANT, Esq., Author of "The Russian Shores of the Black Sea." 8vo, with Illustrations, price 12s. 6d.

The Story of the Campaign of Sebastopol. Written in the Camp. By Lieut.-Col. HAMLEY. With Illustrations, drawn in Camp by the Author, 8vo, 21s.

Lady Lee's Widowhood. By Lieut.-Col. E. R. HAMLEY. A New and Cheaper edition, with 13 Illustrations by the Author. Crown 8vo, price 6s.

Works of Samuel Warren, D.C.L. 5 Vols., crown 8vo, price 24s. Sold separately—viz., "DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN," 5s. 6d. "TEN THOUSAND A YEAR," Two vols. 9s. "NOW AND THEN," 2s. 6d. "THE LILY AND THE BEE," 2s. "LECTURE ON THE MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGE," 1s. "MISCELLANIES," 5s.

The Sketcher. By the Rev. JOHN EAGLES, M.A., Oxon. Crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

Alison's History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Battle of Waterloo. Library Edition, 14 vols. 8vo., with Portraits, £10 10s. Crown 8vo Edition, 20 vols., £6. People's Edition, 12 vols., 45s.

Continuation of Alison's History of Europe. From the Fall of Napoleon to the Accession of Louis Napoleon. Vols. I. to VI. Uniform with the "Library Edition" of the "History of Europe," price 10s. each.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Vols. 1 to 6. Post 8vo, with Portraits and Historical Vignettes.

Life of John, Duke of Marlborough, with some Account of his Contemporaries, and of the War of the Succession. By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L. Third Edition. Two vols. 8vo, with Portraits and Maps, price £1 10s.

Works of Dr. Thomas M'Crie. Edited by his Son, Professor M'CRIC. Four vols. Crown 8vo, price 24s.

Curran and his Contemporaries. By CHARLES PHILLIPS, Esq., B.A. A New Edition, being the Fifth. In crown 8vo, with Portrait, price 7s. 6d.

The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena. By ALEXANDER KEITH JOHNSTON F.R.S.E., Geographer to the Queen. A New and Enlarged Edition, Imperial folio, half-bound morocco, price £12 12s.

Atlas of Astronomy. By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, F.R.S.E., edited by J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S. Imperial 4to, half-bound morocco, price 21s.

The Chemistry of Common Life. By PROFESSOR JOHNSTON. Two vols. crown 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, price 11s. 6d.

Advanced Text-Book of Geology. Industrial and Descriptive. By DAVID PAGE, F.G.S. Crown 8vo, price 5s.

Institutes of Metaphysic: the Theory of Knowing and Being. By J. F. FERRIER, A.B. Oxon., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, St. Andrews. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

The Book of the Garden. By CHARLES MINTOSH. In two Large Volumes, royal 8vo. Sold separately. Vol. I., On the Formation of Gardens and Construction of Garden Edifices. 776 pages, 1073 Engravings, price £2 10s. Vol. II., On Culture. 565 pages, 275 Engravings, price £1 17s. 6d.

The History of Greece under Foreign Domination. By GEORGE FINLAY, LL.D. 5 vols. 8vo, price £3 6s.

45, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; 37, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF TENNYSON'S POEMS. Early in May will be published, in One Volume, POEMS.—By ALFRED TENNYSON, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. With Illustrations by W. MULREADY, R.A. J. E. MILLAIS, A.R.A. C. STANFIELD, R.A. J. C. HORSLEY, A.R.A. T. CRESWICK, R.A. W. H. RUNT. D. MACLISE, R.A. D. G. ROSSETTI. Edward Moxon, Dover Street.

Published this day, 546 pages 8vo, in cloth, price 15s. A MANUAL FOR THE GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY, AND LEGAL PROFESSION; consisting of Descriptions of Public Records, Parochial and other Registers, Wills, County and Family Histories, Heraldic Pedigrees in Public Libraries, &c. By RICHARD SIMS, of the British Museum. This Work will be found indispensable by those engaged in the study of Family History and Heraldry, and by the compiler of County and Local History, the Antiquary, and the Lawyer. John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS BOS. Now ready, in 8vo, with 72 Engravings on Wood, cloth, 6s. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BULLS, BISONS, and BUFFALOES. Exhibiting all the known Species, with an Introduction containing an Account of Experiments on Ruminations, from the French of M. FLOURENS. By GEORGE VASEY. Written in a scientific and popular manner, and printed and illustrated uniformly with the Works of Bell, Yarrell, Forbes, Johnston, &c. Dedicated to the late Mr. Yarrell, who took great interest in the progress of the Work. John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, London.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY. First Edition, royal octavo. The few remaining Copies of this Work, forming 36 Volumes, and containing 2592 Plates full coloured, in Numbers, at £25 per Copy, published at £35.

SOWERBY'S ENGLISH BOTANY. Second Edition. Reduced 25 per cent. The Work, containing 2754 Plates partly coloured, forms 12 volumes, and will be sold at £20 per copy, cloth boards. Vols. 1. to 7, comprising the Flowering plants (1875 Plates), £10 10s. cloth boards.

SOWERBY'S FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN. 49 Plates, cloth boards, full coloured, 27s.; partly coloured, 14s.; plain, 6s.

SOWERBY'S FERN ALLIES; A Supplement to "The Ferns of Great Britain." Flexible boards, 31 Plates, full coloured, 18s.; partly coloured, 9s.

BRITISH POISONOUS PLANTS. By C. JOHNSON, Esq. Flexible boards, crown 8vo, with 28 Plates, full coloured, 7s.; plain, 4s. John E. Sowerby, 3, Mead Place, Lambeth.

NEW DUBLINGTON STREET, April 24th.

MR. BENTLEY'S

LIST OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
HISTORICAL AND MILITARY

ACCOUNT OF THE DEFENCE OF KARBS. By Colonel ATWELL LAKE, C.B. 8vo, with Plans and Illustrations 15s. [Now ready.]

II.
THE SISTER OF CHARITY. BY

Mrs. CHALLICE. Two vols., post 8vo. [Just ready.]

III.
EGYPT AND THE GREAT SUEZ

CANAL. A Narrative of Travels in Egypt, &c. By M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE. 8vo. [Just ready.]

IV.
NIGHTSHADE. BY W. JOHN-

STON, M.A. Crown 8vo, 5s. [Just ready.]

V.
MEMOIRS AND CORRESPOND-

ENCE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX. Edited by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. Fourth and concluding volume. 8vo, 14s. [Just ready.]

VI.
THE SECOND VOLUME OF

HORACE WALPOLE'S ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. 8vo, with Five Portraits, Half-a-Guinea. [Now ready.]

VII.
HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AFF-

GHANISTAN. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE. Vol. II. (com- plete in three). Crown 8vo. 5s. [Just ready.]

VIII.
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO

MEND. A Matter of Fact Romance. By CHARLES READE. Tenth Thousand. Crown 8vo. 5s. [Now ready.]

AN EXPOSITION OF THE BOOK OF

THE REVELATION. By WILLIAM DE BURGH, B.D., Author of "Lectures on the Second Advent," &c. Fifth edition, revised and improved.

Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co., 104, Grafton Street, Book- sellers to the University. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

CASTLES NEAR KREUZNACH. By Miss

ROBERTSON, Author of "Affinities of Foreigners," &c. "This little work lays special claim to the attention of travellers proceeding to Germany. . . . Miss Robertson in publishing this, the only English guidebook to Kreuznach, has filled up a blank in the literature of the tourist. . . . Every Castle in Ger- many has its legend; and those given in this work as specially appertaining to 'Castles near Kreuznach,' are, we believe, new to the legend-reading public. We name in particular that of the Castle of Oberstein, as one of the most touching on record."—GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, W. C.; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY FOR THE

PUBLICATION OF EARLY HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, on SATURDAY, May 2nd, at Four o'clock.

WILLIAM J. THOMS, Secretary.

THE following Works have been issued during the present Year:—

THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALIERS. IN

ENGLAND; being the Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova for A.D. 1339. Edited by the Rev. LAMBERT B. LARKING, M.A., with an Historical Introduction by JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, M.A. (For the year 1855-6.)

For 1856-7.

DIARY OF JOHN ROUS, Incumbent of

Santon Downham, Suffolk, from 1625 to 1642, from a MS. in the possession of Dawson Turner, Esq. Edited by Mrs. EVERETT GREEN.

THE TREVELYAN PAPERS. Part I.

Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A.

THE JOURNAL OF THE REV. ROW-

LAND DAVIES, Dean of Cork. Edited by RICHARD CAUL- FIELD, Esq., B.A. (Nearly ready.)

The Subscription to the Society is £1 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st of May in each year. Application for Pros- pectuses, or communications from Gentlemen desirous of be- coming Members, may be addressed to the Secretary, or to Messrs. Nichols, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

STANDARD WORKS.

Sir BERNARD BURKE'S PEER-

AGE AND BARONETAGE for 1857. New Edition, cor- rected to the Present Time, from the personal communi- cations of the Nobility, &c. One vol., with 1500 Engravings of Arms.

SIR B. BURKE'S HISTORY

of the LANDED GENTRY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND. Part III. is now ready, price 10s. 6d. To be completed in one more Part, forming a single volume uniform with the "Peerage."

EVELYN'S DIARY AND COR-

RESPONDENCE. New and Cheap Edition, revised. Edited, with Additions, from the Original MS. and New Notes, by JOHN FORSTER, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at- Law. 4 vols., post 8vo, with Portraits, price 6s. each, bound. [Just ready.]

MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES

OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. Cheap Edition, in 8 vols., with Portraits of every Queen, price 7s. 6d. per volume, bound; any of which may be had separately.

PEPYS' DIARY and CORRE-

SPONDENCE. New and Cheaper Editions, with all the Recent Notes and Emendations. The small 8vo, in 4 vol., uniform with "Evelyn's Diary," 6s. each, bound; and the Library Edition, in 4 vols. demy 8vo, uniform with Murray's Classics, 7s. 6d. each, bound.

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES

OF ENGLAND. By Mrs. EVERETT GREEN. Complete in 6 vols., with Portraits, 10s. 6d. each, bound.

THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. Thirteenth Edition, with 15 Illustrations, 5s. bound.

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

THE NEW NOVELS.

THE ROSE OF ASHURST. By

the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," &c. 3 vols.

"This story inevitably pleases, because a clever and right- minded woman seems to have really put her heart into the telling of it. An air of enjoyment in the writing finds its way into the reading."—EXAMINER.

"This novel is one of interest, and of something more. It is a book which it does one good to read."—CHRONICLE.

"In the story of 'The Rose of Ashurst' there is a great deal of sterling beauty of sentiment, and fine sketches of domestic life and character. The descriptive passages are peculiarly happy, and the tale as a whole is equal to the earlier productions of the author, which have established her reputation as a writer of fiction."—POST.

DARK AND FAIR. By the

Author of "Rockingham," &c. 3 vols. [Next week.]

JOHN HALIFAX, Gentleman. A

New and Cheaper Edition, complete in One Volume. Price 10s. 6d. bound.

"A very good and a very interesting novel. Written with great ability—better than any former work, we think, of its deservedly successful author."—EXAMINER.

ALCAZAR. A Romance. By J. R.

BESTE, Esq., Author of "Modern Society in Rome," &c. 3 vols.

The author has given ample proof in this book of the great powers of description which are visible in his other works, and the novel reader will find plenty of interest in the dramatic incidents which abound in the story."—JOHN BULL.

MARGUERITE'S LEGACY. By

Mrs. T. F. STEWARD. 3 vols.

"A clever and skillful composition—a well-constructed and well- told tale."—SPECTATOR.

"Rarely have we met with a more interesting book than this. The story is of a most thrilling description; the authors writes with much vigour, and from the faithful delineation of her characters, the admirable selection of the incidents, and the graphic description of scenes and events, the reader is enchanted with the work throughout."—CHRONICLE.

THE DAYS OF MY LIFE. By

the Author of "Margaret Maitland," &c. 3 vols.

"The author writes with her usual fine capacity for the pic- turesque, and her invariable good sense, good feeling, and good taste. No part of the narrative is uninteresting."—ATHENÆUM.

THE SECOND WIFE. 3 vols.

"It may relieve some readers to know that the step-mother is not a vain, vile, harsh, corrosive embodiment of jealousy, but a sweet woman, delicately drawn. Her step-daughter Blanche is a character portrayed with much skill, and in tender attractive colours."—ATHENÆUM.

MARRIED FOR LOVE. By the

Author of "Consin Geoffrey," 3 vols.

"The author's best work."—U. S. GAZETTE.

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

DR. BARTH'S TRAVELS AND DIS-

COVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA, with numerous Illustrations and Maps, will be published on Thursday, May 1st. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

NEW PICTORIAL WORK BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

On Thursday next will be published, in royal 8vo, No. 1, to be continued monthly, and completed in Ten Numbers, each containing Two Plates, price One Shilling.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

Illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. With a Biog- raphy of the Knight, from Authentic Sources, by ROBERT A. BROUGH, Esq.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

COLLECTIVE EDITION OF MR. READE'S POEMS, WITH

THE AUTHOR'S FINAL REVISION.

In May, will be published, in 4 vols., fcap. 8vo, price 41 cloth.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN

EDMUND READE, carefully revised and greatly enlarged with additional Poems.

CONTENTS.

Italy, in Four Parts. Life's Episode.

Vision of the Ancient Kings. Olin the Wanderer.

Our Youth, and how it passed. The Deluge.

Cauldron. Man in Paradise.

Mennon. Revelations of Life.

Lyrical Poems.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

THE ABBE HUC'S NEW WORK ON CHINA.

Just published, in 2 vols., 8vo, price 21s. cloth.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY,

AND THIBET. By the ABBE HUC, formerly Missionary- Apostolic in China. Translated with the Author's sanction.

Other Works on China, by the ABBE HUC, recently published.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE. Translated with the Author's sanction. Second Edition. 2 vols., 8vo, with coloured Map of China, price 24s.

HUC'S JOURNEY through TARTARY,

THIBET, and CHINA. 2s. 6d.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

KIRBY AND SPENCE'S ENTOMOLOGY.

FOURTH THOUSAND OF THE SEVENTH AND CHEAPER

EDITION.

Just published, in One closely-printed Volume of 600 pages, crown 8vo, price 5s. cloth.

INTRODUCTION TO ENTOMOLOGY; OR,

Elements of the Natural History of Insects. Comprising an

Account of Noxious and Useful Insects; of their Metamorphoses, Food, Stragings, Societies, Motions, Hybernation, Instinct, &c.

By WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., Rector of Ighite; and WILLIAM SPENCE, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., Seventh Edition (fourth thousand), with an Appendix relative to the Origin and Progress of the Work.

"No work in the English lan- guage, we believe, has done more than Kirby and Spence's learned and popular Introduc- tion to spread the taste for Natural History at home. . . . The book is, indeed, a marvel of cheapness, a considerably more than 600 closely-printed octavo pages for five shillings.

To our readers, old and young, — parents, children, teachers, respectively,—we say, 'buy and read; enjoy, verify, and enlarge, by the use of your own eyes and faculties, the curious details in rural eco- nomy, animal biography, and mental philosophy, amuse- ment, and instruction, which this work so much study and per- sonal observation, and digest with equal taste and judgment by the learned authors, indus- triously associated in fame and re- membrance, as they were in life-long friendship, though now for a little while separated by a temporal change. To the sur- vivor of the two we owe a very charming addition to the volume, in the shape of letters and recollections connected with the first conception and pro- gress of the work, and the cor- dial friendship which, having originated and matured the undertaking, so long survived its completion and participated in its triumph."—REVUE, July, 1856, p. 51.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Just published, price 15s. imp. 4to, handsomely bound in cloth gilt,

SCHNORR'S BIBLE PICTURES, SCRIP-

TURE HISTORY Illustrated in a Series of Sixty Engrav- ings on Wood, from Original Designs by JULIUS SCHNORR (With English Texts).

London and Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate; and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

N.B. A Second Series is now in course of publication, in Parts at 2s. each, containing Twelve Plates.

A Specimen may be had gratis on application.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR MAY.

XENOPHON'S MINOR WORKS: com- prising the Agesilaus, Hiero, Oeconomicus, Banquet, Apology of Socrates, the Treatises on the Lacedaemonian and Athenian Governments, on the Revenues of Athens, on Horsemanship, on the Duties of a Cavalry Officer, and on Hunting. Literally translated from the Greek, with notes and Illustrations, by the Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A., M.R.S.L. With Index. (This volume completes the Classical Library Translation of Xenophon's works, Post 8vo, cloth. 5s.)

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Just published, a Companion to Corneille's "Every Child's England," and "Every Child's History of Rome," 1s. paper covers; 1s. 6d. cloth lettered, entitled—

EVERY CHILD'S SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

By EDWARD FARR, Esq., Author of several popular School Books. 1s. paper covers; 1s. 6d. cloth lettered. This Work has been published with a view of laying the foundation of a sound Scriptural Education in Childhood. Questions for Explan- ation are appended to the end of each chapter.

Demp and Son, 11, Ludgate Hill.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

REVIEWS.

A History of England under the Norman Kings, &c. Translated from the German of Dr. J. M. Lappenberg, by Benjamin Thorpe. J. Russell Smith.

It is scarcely necessary to speak to the general character of a work which, in the united names of its title-page, so clearly tells us what we may expect. The work of the Hamburg librarian on England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, translated, like the present, by Mr. Thorpe, has been before the public since 1845; often used without being referred to, often referred to with deserved praise, and containing carefully investigated facts and sound judgments both in respect to its historical philosophy and its literary criticism. In the latter department it is favourably contrasted with all its predecessors. The ordinary histories, written as if the dark times that intervened between the obliteration of the Roman sovereignty and the introduction of Christianity were as accurately known as the days of the Tudors or Plantagenets, were shown in many important instances to rest upon miserably insufficient data; indeed, the whole history of the Anglo-Saxon conquest was shown to be mysterious and uncertain, and even, in respect to the personality of some of its conspicuous heroes, more than doubtful. No one who has since helped to pull down the shadowy structures, built up of legend and inference, which passed muster as so many solid fabrics of historical brick-and-mortar, has failed to discover that it was Lappenberg who best indicated their weak points, and determined the unsubstantial character of their foundation. His work, well known to the special investigator, is less read by the public than it deserves. It is critical rather than descriptive—logical rather than rhetorical—disturbant rather than confirmatory, of the easy doctrines that read so pleasantly in the inaccurate pages of Hume, and the elaborate lucubrations of Sharon Turner.

That the translator is *facile primus*, since the premature death of his friend Mr. Kemble, the first of living Anglo-Saxon scholars, and also has an eminently accurate and extensive knowledge of both the German and Norse languages, is almost unnecessary to state. 'The History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings' is a good book, well translated. 'The History of England under the Norman Kings' is the same—well translated, and well annotated also; for the additions by Mr. Thorpe are neither few nor unimportant.

Like 'England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' the history before us is preceded by a literary introduction, expository of the sources whence the narrative is derived. In the enumeration of these, the maxim *ponderanda non numeranda* has its special and appropriate application. For Frank history, as bearing upon that of Normandy, there are the numerous Annals of Pertz's 'Monumenta Historie Germanie,' yet they are more numerous in appearance than reality; one begins where the other leaves off, or one (when two treat of the same events) copies from another. In this way the bulk of them is either continuation or copy, extension or compilation. Few are, at once, contemporary and independent. In like manner the nominal historians of Neustrian and Norse Normandy are many. There is William of Ju-

mieges; there is the Roman de Rou; there are Ordericus Vitalis, Raulf de Diceto, and others; yet the primary source of them all is Dudo de St. Quentin, and he is a safe one. He lived as near the times of the Northman conquest of Normandy as 986, and wrote his account of it from what he learned from the lips of the grandson of the conqueror. Dudo de St. Quentin, then, is a truly historical witness. The rest are but Dudo de St. Quentin with additions—additions valuable for the times for which they are made, according to the ability, honesty, and opportunities of their maker. The 'Encomium Emma,' the poem 'De Bello Hastingsensi,' and the work of William of Poitiers, chaplain to the Conqueror, are in the same category with the works of Dudo, trustworthy and original; but with them the list ends. Of English works, with the invaluable exception of 'Domesday Book,' we have none within the first half-century after the Conquest. We have several soon after, and that in quick succession. Of *first-hand* authorities, however, the paucity is as (after Lappenberg) we have described it.

For the reign of Stephen, a collection of accurate details is pre-eminently a *desideratum*. According to the current notices, it was an epoch of chaotic and miserable anarchy. It was, doubtless, a disturbed time; a time of Scotch inroads and private war, a time of affliction to the sons and grandsons of those men of English blood who had been conquered at Hastings. Yet the details as we know them fall short of the picture in the description, and the description itself is rhetorical.

"Some of the victims were suspended by the feet and smoked with a foul smoke, others by the thumbs or the head, while burning was applied to their feet; about the heads of others knotted cords were bound, so that they penetrated to the brain. Some were cast into prisons, in which were adders, snakes, and toads, and thus destroyed; some were placed in a 'cruet-hús,' that is, a short, narrow, shallow chest, in which sharp stones were laid; into this the man was pressed, so that all his limbs were broken. In many of these castles were instruments of torture called a 'lad and grim,' which were a sort of collars for the neck, so heavy that it was not without difficulty two or three men could bear one. This was thus applied: being fastened to a beam, the sharp iron was placed round the man's throat and neck, so that he could neither sit, nor lie, nor sleep, but must bear all the weight of the iron. These miscreants caused also many thousands to perish by hunger; and this appalling state of things continued for nineteen years. They levied contributions on the villages, and when the wretched people had no more to give, they plundered and burned all the villages. Men might travel a whole day without seeing a human being; indeed, many said publicly that the saints were asleep."

Now, whether we are dealing with England in Stephen's time, or Germany in the times of Tilly and Wallenstein, we always find the following phenomenon—viz., that towns and countries which one campaign lays waste, supply provender and shelter in the next. Two years after its sack by Tilly, there was very good accommodation for man and horse in Magdeburg. The horrors of war—bad themselves—may always be suspected of exaggeration. Who believes that, at the accession of Henry II., York was the real desert described in the foregoing extract? Apply the test—viz., its condition on its next appearance, and it will be incompatible with the previous desolation. The more historians bear this in mind, the less picturesque and the more accurate they will become.

Deserving of notice is the remarkable fact, that in the literary introduction no single word is said concerning the Scalds and Saga writers of Scandinavia; deserving, too, of notice is the avoidance of the word Norwegian as applied to the conquerors of Normandy. What Lappenberg simply pretermits, Palgrave positively impugns. He abandons the Scandinavian encomiasts of Rollo and his fellows contemptuously. The Sagas are not older than the twelfth century, and irreconcilable amongst themselves. Their matter was first found in Dudo, and when the lively writers of Icelandic Sagas exulted in the reminiscences of their so-called ancestors, they did so in the intellectual cultivation rather than in the fulness of any spontaneous natural feeling. The Roman de Rou, itself a work at second-hand, was written before the author of the Heimskringla was born.

We submit that, whether these doctrines, exhibited in the reticence of Lappenberg and the rhetoric of Palgrave, be popular or not, they are sound and safe; and this is the matter of the chief importance. In the matter of Norway and the Norwegians, Denmark and the Danes, Sweden and Swedes, there is a good deal of exaggeration afloat. The history of the German—German or Scandinavian—populations of Normandy has yet to be written; and whoever writes it will be, to a great extent, the historian of much of Europe besides. There were Normans half over Europe—in Russia, in Germany, in Holland, in France, in Spain, in Italy, where they founded a kingdom, in Greece, in Constantinople, in Palestine. What portion of these was Danish, what Swede, what Norwegian, what Norman from Normandy? Then of the Norman from Normandy what portion was Norse? It is a matter of some interest to know whether the conquerors of Sicily, for instance, were as French as the captains who fought at Hastings, or as Norse as the men who fought under Guthrum. To investigate this, it is not so much learning and comprehensiveness of knowledge that is wanted as the patience to analyse and search, along with the skill to combine small and isolated bits of cumulative evidence.

Something in this way has been done. It is a current doctrine in English ethnology that when we speak of the Danes and their invasions, we mean not only the Danes of Denmark but the Norwegians of Norway as well; and not a little criticism has arisen out of this general use of the term. Sometimes it has been nicely and minutely analytic, as was that of Mr. Worsaae, when he maintained upon legitimate grounds that he could discriminate between the two—apportioning Yorkshire and Lincolnshire to the Danes, Scotland to the Norwegians, a number of other counties to the two nations between them. Sometimes it has been patriotic, as was that of Mr. Laing, who, an Orkneyman himself, and (as such) Norwegian rather than Danish, and Danish rather than English, claimed for the men of Norway a place in history equal to what they claim for themselves; and that is a prominent one—very. In this allotment the Norwegians, for some reason or other, have had somewhat more than their share. Their country is an interesting one; and this has, doubtless, something to do with the favour awarded to them. The present style of history is picturesque; and there are some good metaphors to be got out of a rocky coast, a three months' night, and an Arctic circle; also certain neat alliterations out of

the fells and fiords suitable to our modern title-pages—*namque his plebecula gaudet*.

Norway is an interesting country, as much superior to Denmark in its effect on the imagination as Switzerland is to Holland. Yet the Hollanders' is the better history. The real silent Williams of Orange are better than the demonstrative, but mythic, William Tells.

A Dane at the present moment calls himself a Dane; a Norwegian calls himself a Norman. This alone goes far to connect the conquerors of Normandy with Norway. What, however, was the earlier use of the word? Alfred, it is admitted, distinguished between the two; or at any rate distinguished the Northmen of Norway from the Swedes, and never called the former Danes; a fact which, as far as it does anything at all, militates against the doctrine that the Danes of Britain were Danes and Norwegians as well. But who call the Danes Northmen? Most writers anterior to the eleventh century who mention them at all. There is neither doubt nor shadow of doubt on this point. The synonyms show this. Sometimes we hear of the *Northmen*, who are also called the *Marchmen*—i.e., the men of Denmark. No one ever called a Norwegian a Marchman. Sometimes we hear of the *Northmen*, otherwise called *Northalbingians*, or men from the North of the Elbe—i.e., Sleswick, Holstein, and Jutland. No one would apply this to a Norwegian. The parts to the north of the Humber are the old kingdom of Northumberland, or the parts immediately to the north. Scotland, though far enough north is in a different category. The earliest mention, then, of the Normans of Normandy is as Marchmen and Northalbingians.

Such is the earlier use of the word, the use which prevailed when Norway was all but a *terra incognita*. Time, however, went on, and Norway got a national literature, and a literary unscrupulousness to match. This, however, was in the thirteenth century, not before; so that it was some 300 years after the conquest of Normandy, and nearly 200 after the battle of Hastings. By this the French account of the conquest of Normandy by the Normans was known in Iceland, but it was not known (or, if known, not heeded) that, then and there, Norman meant Dane. So the Herodotus of Iceland took national possession of Rollo; and his followers added circumstances to the appropriation, and modern writers have given to Norway a history of which nine-tenths is undue:—

"According to Snorri, (Heimskringla, c. 24.) Rolf was a son of Rognvald, jarl of Mœri in Norway. He is described as being of so large a stature that no horse could bear him, and he was compelled to go on foot—hence his appellation of Hrólf gavngr, or Hrof the ganger, or walker. For his plunderings (strandhug) on the coast of Norway, he was expelled from that kingdom by King Harald Hálfagri."
—Note by Mr. Thorpe.

Such is a sketch of the reasoning which gives the conquerors of Normandy to Denmark rather than Norway.

It can be extended. To a certain extent the facts that throw a doubt over the Scandinavian origin of Rollo impugn the Danish also; the previous argument being only good for the case of the Danes against the Norwegians. If the terms Marchman and Northalbingian applied to Jutland rather than the parts beyond the Baltic, they applied to Holstein and Sleswick rather than Jutland. If they were Danish rather than Nor-

wegian, they were Saxon rather than Danish. Were the men they who gave their name to Normandy Saxons, even as the Angles of England were? So much as this cannot be said with safety. What may, however, with safety be said is this:—that some of the German characteristics and elements of Normandy which have been considered to be pre-eminently Scandinavian are German—Frank or Saxon, or both, as the case may be. It would be idle to deny that there were some Danes who settled in France; idle to deny that it was from them that a province was called Normandy. There are two points, however, which must by no means be overlooked.

1st. There was a Saxon settlement in the parts about Bayeux from the fourth century to the ninth, the history of which has never been fully investigated.

2nd. There is a most notable and inexplorable paucity of Norse names (names like Harold, Olaf, &c., which are eminently characteristic) in all the lists of the historical Normans, whether Roberts or Richards, Williams or Henrys.

The change of name when a pagan was baptized will account for some of these Germanisms. It is not enough, however, to explain the absolutely Frank character of a Danish dynasty.

The work before us is the second on the subject that we have noticed within the present quarter. We have suggested that it ought not to be the last. Problem upon problem still remains unsolved, though not, necessarily, insoluble. Norman Normandy, like Danish England, requires much elucidation.

A Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage. By Alexander Armstrong, M.D., R.N., F.R.G.S., late Surgeon and Naturalist of H.M.S. *Investigator*. Hurst and Blackett.

ANOTHER 'Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage,' more minute and circumstantial than any of the foregoing! We wonder when the series of these records is to cease, for the Arctic plains, if barren in natural, are fertile in literary products, and our navigators' labours may, we trust, benefit the home enterprizes of authors and publishers, though they have added nothing to the resources of our foreign commerce. We have now the journal of the surgeon of the *Investigator* expanded into a goodly octavo volume of 616 pages. It must be remembered that such a narrative may fairly be expected from the pen of the officer whose especial duty it was to superintend the personal health and efficiency of the men, and who added to his medical charge the care of the scientific department of the expedition. To him the public may be expected to look for official statements on many points not referred to in the regular despatches, and for the results of observations in the field of natural history. All that has to be said on both these points will be found in these pages; and Dr. Armstrong sufficiently explains the non-appearance of the volume before, on the ground of repeated absence since on foreign service.

To those, therefore, to whom the history of the cruise of the *Investigator* is new; who now read for the first time of the discovery of the passage between Prince Albert and Baring Land, which Captain McClure ascertained but could not make; of the establishment of a sea

communication between Banks's Strait and Behring's Strait, forming a second North-West passage; of the long detention in Mercy Bay, which was becoming more and more hopeless, when the arrival of Lieut. Pim brought hope and salvation in the place of despair and ruin; and of the final return of the crew—to such readers Dr. Armstrong's narrative will be a work of the highest interest. Other readers will find little in its pages to extend their knowledge or vary their conceptions of those thrilling and peculiar scenes, which, from having been so eagerly scanned, are now familiar in their smallest details to the whole public. It requires, indeed, a close attention to the whole narrative to discover any matter which has not been already brought forward in the work of Commander Osborn, and in other Arctic narratives; and the little that is new is not that part of the history to which we feel much pleasure in drawing general attention. The success of the expedition is now a matter of history; the gallant achievements and sufferings of the crew of the *Investigator* have received their full acknowledgment; a renewal of the whole subject merely for the purpose of pointing out deficiencies, and recording bygone differences of opinion, is not agreeable in a public light, however interesting it may be to the professional and personal knowledge of Arctic men. We do not say that Dr. Armstrong has performed an unnecessary task in pointing out the occasions when, in his opinion, Captain McClure erred from the excess of some of the high qualities he is known to possess; but we must regret on public grounds that he has had so ungracious a duty to fulfil. He says in the preface—

"My principal object in writing this work, has been to do justice to every one engaged in a voyage which, for its duration and privations, is, I believe, unparalleled in maritime annals; and to place before the world an accurate account of deeds, which, for heroism, devotion, and endurance, have never been surpassed; feeling assured that all employed in this expedition are entitled to the admiration and the gratitude of their country. Agreeable as this duty has been to me, it has not been without its alloy. I have felt that I could not, consistently with the impartial discharge of my duty as the Historian of the North-West Passage, record some of the events, without giving them what I know to be both a just and an honest criticism. That we committed errors in our voyage, it is vain to deny; and, unpleasant as it has been to me to point them out, I should consider myself unworthy the title I have assumed, had I shrunk from doing so. I trust, however, my remarks will be received in the spirit which induced me to make them, and that others may avoid the errors we committed, should they ever be engaged on a similar service."

Accordingly several passages occur, in which a criticism is passed upon the arrangements that were made by the authorities. It will be remembered that the *Investigator* and *Enterprise* were ordered not to separate, except in case of accident or unavoidable necessity. It was found, however, that the two ships had so long parted company—ever since they were in the Straits of Magellan—that when Capt. McClure was off Cape Lisburne, it was a matter of uncertainty whether Capt. Collinson was before or behind him. At least, it was a question open to doubt and argument. Capt. McClure, however, determines to go into the ice alone, Capt. Kellett, of the *Herald* recruiting-ship, stationed off the Cape, although the senior officer present,

not venturing to detain him. Dr. Armstrong says:—

"The *Herald* still kept ominously astern, which did not at all contribute to our comfort; for, it may now be confessed, we still feared that Captain Kellett would detain us, and that on reflection, he might see the necessity of keeping us at least some days to await the chances of our senior officer's arrival; but as the truth must be told, an opposite state of the case was urged on him. Captain McClure maintained that the *Enterprise* was a-head of us, and in support of which, retained the private letters he had for Captain Collinson for early delivery. The impossibility of such being the case I have already shown—of course, no person could truly entertain an opinion to the contrary, and I am sure Captain Kellett had too much sagacity not to see the true state of things. This I must confess we all rejoiced at, as we were anxious to get on, from a general feeling entertained that our Consort had neglected us. But he was evidently unwilling to assume the responsibility of detaining us.

"Our worst fears were excited, however, when in the evening we saw the *Herald* make all sail towards us, and rapidly closing from her superior sailing qualities, she made a signal recommending us to wait forty-eight hours for the *Enterprise*, to which Captain McClure signalled in return, 'Important service. Cannot on my own responsibility!'

"This not being clearly understood, Captain Kellett hailed from the poop, desiring us to repeat the signal, which was accordingly done. She then gradually dropped astern, made no further reply; and at 11.30 P.M. she tacked and stood in for Cape Lisburne. This afforded us an inexpressible degree of relief, as we then considered ourselves free from all control, and the object sought had been attained."

From this statement it would seem that Captain McClure "maintained" a view of a case of the "impossibility" of which, no one could "truly" entertain a doubt. According to Dr. Armstrong, Capt. McClure was guilty of disingenuousness, if not of absolute falsehood. But why are these charges brought forward? when in the very next page Dr. Armstrong represents the whole crew of the *Investigator* as rejoicing in their freedom from control, and liberty of independent action. In one breath he condemns the conduct of the consort vessel, the *Enterprise*, points out the evils of separating vessels belonging to a joint expedition, and yet says they were elated at the prospect before them:—

"It was to us a matter of regret throughout the voyage, that the conduct of our Consort was so much at variance with the kind feeling existing between the officers of the two ships. In support of an opposite view of the case, it may be stated that ships make a better passage when not in company, which I am not at all disposed to admit as a rule; but assuming it were so, it could not in our long voyage have made a difference of more than a few days. This is a trifling circumstance, when compared with the good results likely to accrue from that hearty co-operation and mutual support, which ships in company can afford to each other; and its necessity in Polar service, had been hitherto fully understood and appreciated.

"We were all, therefore, naturally much elated at the singular good fortune that had befallen us, in having made one of the fastest passages on record from the Sandwich Islands to Cape Lisburne (twenty-seven days); and despite the many misfortunes we had met with, not only to have done all, but more than all, that was expected from us."

The "therefore" in the last sentence seems to have been arrived at by a strange process of reasoning. Whilst the crew of the *Investigator*, however, are in the highest possible spirits, Dr. Armstrong condemns strongly the Captain's conduct. Upon another occa-

sion a little professional annoyance breaks out, on the occasion of a sledge journey upon which the Captain started with six men:—

"On the evening of the 5th of June, we were much surprised on observing the approach of Captain McClure and party from the southward; and we could scarcely have believed until assured of the fact, that the journey was accomplished in somewhat less than half the time taken in its performance by Lieutenant Haswell—this, however, appeared to answer no other purpose than that of instituting a comparison at the expense of the men. In justice to the latter officer, it must be stated that from the leisurely mode of travelling adopted, he brought his men on board in a good state of health and efficiency for further service, if necessary. While the party of the former were so worn out and exhausted, from the rapidity and harassing nature of the march, without sufficient rest, that one half were placed on the sick list on their return—one of whom was severely frost-bitten—and the remainder told me that they could not have continued the journey for six hours longer, at the same rate of travelling. This circumstance I adduce to show how little a display of energy may avail when unaccompanied by discretion and judgment, and to point out the necessity there exists of exercising both."

Notwithstanding an occasion of temporary suffering of this kind, it is plain that Captain McClure possessed, in an eminent degree, those qualities of decision and resolution without which so large a share of success could not have fallen to the lot of the *Investigators*; and on other occasions Dr. Armstrong pays abundant tribute to these particulars.

From the mass of materials relative to the wanderings and adventures, the hopes and fears, the evils and triumphs of this fortunate band of navigators, it is difficult to select matter that is not already known. Here, however, is a description of some Esquimaux natives:—

"Soon after our return to the ship, we stood in, as close to the land as was compatible with safety, along its north-eastern coast, proceeding towards Baillie Islands. Two figures were seen standing on the high plain we had visited in the morning, a few miles more to the northward."

"As we neared the shore, the two figures disappeared, but soon again presented themselves, attended by several dogs. They proved to be two women, who joyously returned the signal of friendship which we then made."

"We landed on a soft mud beach, and reached the summit of the wide extensive plain on which the women stood, and trod on the same luxuriant soil we had visited in the morning. The women, the younger of whom carried a child on her back, about fifteen or sixteen months old, after the fashion of her country, received us with demonstrations of gratification, as if accustomed to the sight of Europeans, but without the nasal salutation, with which we could very gladly dispense. We commenced an animated conversation through the medium of the interpreter. They appeared intelligent and cheerful; laughed incessantly, which could only have been from their delight in meeting us, as there was nothing we could discover to excite their risibility. We learned that they stood towards each other in the relative position of mother, daughter, and grand-daughter. The former might have seen five-and-forty summers, and her daughter some sixteen or seventeen less; but both appeared much older in face than their activity and smartness indicated. All the men of the tribe were away fishing and hunting some distance, and they pointed to the north. We assumed that they meant Cape Bathurst. These women were living in a hut only a short distance further along the coast, from whence, they said, they would conduct us to their encampment. Accompanied by them, and the party from the second

boat, we proceeded at a good pace along the plain, close to the bank—the two boats pulling at the same time along the shore. The women were very jocular and amusing on the march, and gave ample evidence of the muscularity and strength of their limbs; and, certainly, I never saw firmer, more compact, or much better formed supporters in any of their sex before. The hard, well-developed muscle plainly showed the occupation of their lives. They were much amused on seeing one of the officers, when landing from the cutter, sink so deeply into the soft mud, that it was with difficulty he was extricated, and then only with the loss of his long boots, which were completely embedded. On observing him afterwards take a small quantity of spirits from his flask, to counteract the chilling effects of his immersion, seeing it was of a clear colour, they at once pronounced it poisonous, and similar, they said, to what the traders to the southward had given the Indians, which killed them. This was the second time we had heard a similar story, since entering the Hudson's Bay Company's territories. On our informing them that the officer only took it as a medicine, the younger immediately complained of pain, and requested to have a little. Her taste was gratified. She took but a small quantity, which she again spat out, and expressed her great dislike of it."

The women retained a lively recollection of the visit of Sir John Richardson:—

"The Esquimaux women entertained a perfect recollection of the Chief (as they said) and his party; told us several amusing stories connected with their visit, and showed us beads, rings, and other articles which they still wore in fond remembrance of the intrepid voyagers, who had evidently left a most favourable impression, as they laughed heartily when we mentioned them."

"Nothing could exceed their civility to us. They appeared surprised we did not indulge in raw fish as freely as themselves, and were exceedingly anxious that all our party (twenty-five in number) should stop for the night in their wretched hut. They offered us many inducements to do so, and among others that they would summon the rest of the tribe to meet us and make merry. I was much struck with the appearance of the child, who was evidently more European in features and appearance than any I had yet seen amongst them. They did not evince the same degree of surprise at the great omiak, as they called the ship, as the other tribes we had met with. They gave us to understand that the boats of Sir John Richardson had similar great cloths like ours, which doubtless prepared them to feel less astonishment at the appearance now of one of so much greater magnitude. They then told us that two other European boats had been seen a few days before. These we thought they confounded with, and were Sir John Richardson's party, but I subsequently learned that the *Plover's* boats had been along this coast a few days prior to our arrival, and had returned on their way to the Mackenzie, as I have elsewhere mentioned, and had evidently landed in this neighbourhood. Captain McClure did not consider it judicious to trust the despatches to these women, but determined to return to the ship, remaining off the coast during the night, and seek the encampment of the men further to the westward early the following morning. We then took our leave, the women still regretting our non-acceptance of their hospitality. They waved off with us to the boats, then grounded some distance from the shore. After we had got afloat, the two poor creatures could be seen running along the beach, holding up fish as an inducement to return. They had previously expressed, in the most piteous tones on parting with fish in barter, that they should all die in the winter from starvation."

The observations recorded from time to time by the Doctor of natural phenomena, will be of interest and value to future navigators. He particularly describes the splendour of some of the sunsets, and the wonderful effects of reflected and refracted light in the Alpine

regions. Amongst other useful papers is a report on the value of two particular sorts of lemon juice as anti-scorbutic agents, the one prepared with a tenth-part of brandy, the other the simple acid boiled. The author inclines to give preference to the latter preparation. Other remarks on diet, the preparation of food, &c., are of the utmost value; and we have here presented to us, in more distinct terms than hitherto, the hopeless position and rapidly degenerating state of the crew of the vessel when the unexpected rescue came. As a full, authentic, official, and, we trust, a final record, Dr. Armstrong's work, though late, will be one of the most valuable of the Arctic narratives.

The Testimony of the Rocks: or, Geology in its Bearings on the Two Theologies, Natural and Revealed. By Hugh Miller. Edinburgh: Shepherd and Elliott. London: Hamilton and Adams.

[Second Notice.]

WE proceed to consider Mr. Miller's theory of the creation in detail. He has already shown that, in its striking and salient points, the testimony of Moses agrees essentially with the testimony of the rocks. He next seeks for the reason of that essential agreement, combined with an absence of scientific details in the Mosaic account, and he thinks he can discover it in the fact that the manner of the creation was revealed to Moses in a series of visions. The earth, as has been already seen, passed through several stages of development before the creation of man, and each stage was marked by a character peculiar to itself. Mr. Miller supposes, then, that a vision of each of these stages was presented before the "eyes of the seer; that it gradually developed itself to his view, and gradually faded away; and thus appeared to him like a day, with its early dawn, its noontide perfection, and its evening decline. This theory is not absolutely new, though it owes to Mr. Miller its latest development.

In considering this view, the first thing that must strike every sober inquirer is that a scientific account of natural phenomena was not to be expected *a priori*, nor indeed desired, in a Divine revelation. It is of infinite importance to the right development of man's moral nature that he should recognise the one true God, the Creator of the universe. The result of his not doing so is the belief in all sorts of degrading superstitions. For the difficulty of reconciling the existence of evil with the supremacy of a God of justice and mercy necessarily leads unassisted reason to the belief in two principles, a principle of good and a principle of evil, or into pantheism. This was at the bottom of the old Paganism. It inspired all the Manichean heresies. And it forms the essence of Buddhism, Fetichism, and of the deification of matter which is the belief, or the impression rather, of most men who do not believe in revelation. When this Pantheism is popularized it becomes a source of endless degrading idolatries. We see it at work, in one of its vulgarst forms, in the practice of witchcraft, soothsaying, and devilry of all sorts, which prevail to such a large extent among the semi-heathen classes of English society.

A firm grasp of the unity of the Godhead—a belief in the absolute dependence of everything in the universe upon the will of one Supreme Being, infinitely wise and good

and powerful—is the only antidote to all this superstition. It involves metaphysical difficulties indeed, but it is for this very reason that it requires the support of a divine revelation. If there were not a thousand temptations from the head and heart of man to corrupt the belief in the unity of the Godhead, there would have been no need that it should be revealed.

The first thing, therefore, that a Divine revelation has to establish, is the unity of God and the finite nature of matter. This can only be effectually done by declaring that it was God who in the beginning created the heavens and the earth. To reveal the component parts of gneiss, to state the number of sides of a crystal, to tell the exact temperature which kept the earth in a state of fusion, or the conflicting powers which whirl it round the sun, are obviously beside the objects of revelation. "It is the glory of God to conceal a thing; it is the glory of the king (of sovereign man) to discover a matter." The bare facts of science have not, in themselves, any virtue to elevate the mind of man. It is the process of reasoning, by which he discovers the secrets of nature, that raises him in the scale of thinking beings. If we tell a child that the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles, he may assent to the truth of what we say; but his mind is not improved. If, on the contrary, he reasons it out for himself, he is really, by so doing, placed on a higher level. Had revelation discovered to man the principles of natural science, the great object of scientific research, namely, the exercise of the human intellect, would have been superseded. An enlightened man would therefore conclude that a Divine revelation would, in the very outset, establish the fact that there was one God, the creator of all things, infinitely wise and powerful and good. This was all that we should argue, *a priori*, to be necessary or expedient in a revelation to man with respect to the globe which he inhabits, and the matter of which his body is composed, and with which he is surrounded. And this is precisely what the Mosaic account does. It describes, in the popular language of an eye-witness, unacquainted with the latent operations of the Creator, the leading phenomena of creation, without entering into any of those scientific details, which would be obviously beside its purpose. It does not contradict the discoveries of science, any further than we contradict them when we say the sun sinks beneath the horizon; it simply ignores them, and describes things as they appear to the eye of the beholder.

This is, indeed, the only kind of revelation which would be suited to all times and all persons. Scientific men can understand and allow for the inaccuracies of popular language. But uneducated men cannot understand scientific language. The "philosophers" of former times would have been the first to ridicule a philosophic revelation.

"What," very pertinently asks Mr. Miller, "would sceptics such as Hobbes and Hume have said of an opening chapter of Genesis that would describe successive periods,—first of molluscs, star-lilies, and crustaceans, next of fishes, next of reptiles and birds, then of mammals, and then of man; and that would minutely portray a period in which there were lizards bulkier than elephants, reptilian whales furnished with necks thin and long as the bodies of great snakes, and flying dragons, whose spread of wing greatly more than doubled that of the largest bird?"

Mr. Miller enters into a somewhat lengthy

argument, to show from scripture that revelation by vision was one of the most usual modes by which we are told God made known events, past, present, or future to man. Into this it is needless for us to enter; but the analogy which he draws between visions of a strictly prophetic character, and those whose object it was to reveal past events, is ingenious. As the only safe interpretation of prophecy consists in its fulfilment; so, he argues, the only safe interpretation of the Mosaic record is in the discoveries of science. This, though it seems at first sight to be fanciful, is in reality sound. If indisputable facts will agree with one, and only one interpretation of scripture, then we may surely conclude that that is the right interpretation.

Mr. Miller, then, supposes that scenes, as it were, from the great drama of the creation were passed in succession before the eyes of the inspired seer. At the earlier period of the Azoic formation, the temperature of the sea must have been many degrees beyond boiling-heat, to produce the strange contortions and crystalline character of the gneiss and mica-schists. From this seething mass an immense body of steam must have been continually rising, sufficient to shut out every ray of the sun, and to envelop the infant globe in a thick pall of vapour. During the vision of this period of chaos and darkness, when all was in a state of fusion, and earth and water were mingled in a half-liquid state, Mr. Miller supposes that the fact may have been orally revealed, that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." At length, as the earth's surface gradually cooled, the steam would become less dense, and a few watery rays of light would penetrate the gloom, and form an indistinct twilight, while the later ages of the mica-schist and the earlier times of the clay-slate passed away. As the earth continued to cool, and the later slates were deposited, the steam would gradually become less dense; the light would be palpably divided from the darkness, and the sun, though still unseen, would by his rising and setting discriminate the day from the night. This would be the vision of the first day, representing the great Azoic period.

The vision of the second day, representing the period of the Silurian and Old Red Sandstone formations, would be marked by a still further clearing of the atmosphere. The clouds would hang in heavy masses above, and an atmosphere or firmament, such as would support the life of the few terrestrial animals which are found in the Old Red Sandstone, would be formed, and divide the cloudy canopy from the great waste of waters with which the earth was still almost entirely covered.

The vision of the third day represents the carboniferous period. Great flat continents, clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, produced by the combined moisture and internal heat of the globe, now appear; and, for the first time, as it would strike the eye of a beholder, the earth is separated from the waters.

The next period would be more remarkable for its atmospheric than its geological changes. The Permian and Triassic periods were "epochs," says Professor Edward Forbes, "of great poverty of production of generic types." Hitherto the earth, like the planets Mercury and Jupiter, whose faces, it is believed, have never yet been seen by mortal eye, has been wrapt in a thick mantle of cloud. Now at length the vapour clears away; the sun appears in the east, and when

he has set, the moon and stars become for the first time visible. This marvellous change forms the vision of the fourth day.

The vision of the fifth day represents the Secondary ages, eolitic and cretaceous. Gigantic birds now stalk on the banks of the muddy lakes; the seas, the rivers, are filled with monstrous reptiles of whale-like proportions, which have now attained their greatest development.

The appearance of the gigantic mammals of the Tertiary rocks, whose remains fill us with amazement, illustrates the vision of the sixth day; and at its decline man, the last created and most perfectly developed of terrestrial creatures, is seen for the first time. To this succeeds the Sabbath. The work of material creation is over. A universe has been produced fitted for the habitation of man; and its material development is from henceforth entirely subordinate to his moral development.

"Over it no evening is represented in the record as falling, for its special work is not yet complete. Such seems to have been the sublime panorama of creation exhibited in vision of old to

'The shepherd who first taught the chosen seed,
In the beginning how the heavens and earth
Rose out of chaos;'

and, rightly understood, I know not a single scientific truth that militates against even the minutest or least prominent of its details."

In the chapter devoted to the bearing of geology on natural theology, the author first shows how completely the former demolishes the atheistic theory of "an infinite series of beings." The natural theologian has hitherto, indeed, been able to say:—

"That well-constructed edifice cannot be a mere *lusus nature*, or chance combination of stones and wood; it must have been erected by a builder." "Yes," adds the geologist, "it was erected, some time during the last nine years. I passed this way ten years ago, and saw only a blank space where it now stands."

The application is obvious. The geologist can show that there was a time when there were no organic beings on the earth, and can point to the exact period of the world's age at which each genus and species first came into being. The question then arises:—What made these races of beings begin to be? The sceptic replies, they were *developed*. Like Topsy, "they 'spected they grewed." This is the theory of Lamarck. In reply, Mr. Miller observes:—

"When the Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different, he affirms what, if true, would be capable of proof; and so, if it cannot be proven, it is only because it is not true. The trilobites have been extinct ever since the times of the mountain-limestone; and yet by a series of specimens, the individual development of certain species of this family, almost from the extrusion of the animal from the egg until the attainment of its full size, has been satisfactorily shown. By specimen after specimen has every stage of growth and every degree of development been exemplified, and the Palæontologist has come as thoroughly to know the creatures, in consequence, under their various changes from youth to age, as if they had been his contemporaries, and had grown up under his eye. And had our existing species, vegetable and animal, been derived from other species of the earlier periods, it would have been equally possible to demonstrate, by a series of specimens, their relationship."

To any one but a sceptical philosopher, indeed, it would seem much easier to believe in a creation than to suppose that a female

mastodon was one day brought to bed of a human baby.

Hume's argument, that creation was a "singular effect," upon which, therefore, we can found no conclusion as to its author, is of course disposed of by the successive acts of creation, witnessed by the fossil remains in the several strata of the earth's crust. Geology shows that for a period of countless ages there were continual exertions of a creative power—that plants and animals of ever increasing complexity and contrivance were successively called into existence by some virtue external to themselves—and that it is only since the creation of man that this production of new species has absolutely ceased.

Mr. Miller next subjects to the test of geology the theories of Bolingbroke and Pope, embodied in the well-known lines:—

"Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall;
Atoms or systems into ruins hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and now a world."

While men are guided by common sense or mother wit, there is no great likelihood that this doctrine should be generally believed in its abstract form. But it is practically one of the most usual sources of disbelief in revelation. Few people think that in the eyes of the Deity an earth-worm can be of so much importance as a highly organized being like man. But most persons who think at all must have felt that the great difficulty of Christianity is to believe that man can be of so much importance, that, for his sake, God should become man. Now, it appears from geology, according to the testimony of its most eminent professors, that the human form is that towards which, as to their archetype, all other organic creatures have been tending. Oken, the German, in the enigmatical style of his country, says, "Man is the sum total of all the animals." Professor Owen—"supreme in his own special walk as a comparative anatomist"—asserts that—

"the recognition of an ideal exemplar for the vertebrated animals, proves that the knowledge of such a being as man must have existed before man appeared. For the Divine mind that planned the archetype also foreknew all its modifications. The archetypal idea was manifested in the flesh, under divers modifications, upon this planet, long prior to the existence of those animal species that actually exemplify it."

Agassiz, in his recent work, 'The Principles of Zoology,' says—

"It is evident that there is a manifest progress in the succession of beings on the surface of the earth. This progress consists in an increasing similarity to the living fauna, and among the vertebrates, especially, in their increasing similarity to man. But this connexion is not the consequence of a direct lineage between the faunas of different ages. There is nothing like parental descent connecting them. The fishes of the palæozoic age are in no respect the ancestors of the reptiles of the secondary age, nor does man descend from the mammals which preceded him in the tertiary age. The link by which they are connected is of a higher and immaterial nature; and their connexion is to be sought in the view of the Creator himself, whose aim in forming the earth, in allowing it to undergo the successive changes which geology has pointed out, and in creating successively all the different types of animals which have passed away, was to introduce man upon the surface of the globe. Man is the end towards which all the animal creation has tended from the first appearance of the first Palæozoic fishes."

It is unnecessary for us to enter into the proofs of these assertions. We need only

observe that from them Mr. Miller draws the conclusion that "the advent of man simply as such was the great event prefigured during the old geologic ages." And this fact being established, it does not seem so difficult to accept the scriptural doctrine, that "the advent of that Divine Man who hath abolished death and brought life and immortality to light," was the great event prefigured during the historic ages. The former proposition, showing as it does the vast preparations which were made for the accommodation of man, removes much of the antecedent improbability of the vast scheme for his moral development and final perfection revealed more especially in the New Testament.

The next lecture is devoted to the task of removing some further objections against revelations supposed to be supported by the discoveries of science. The scriptural assertion, that man was created "in the image of God," is illustrated by some very curious and unexpected analogies. Not only are the mechanisms of certain organic structures shown to be formed on the very principles adopted by human art, but the same principles of taste which are implanted in our nature are proved to have been observed by the Creator. It seems that a pattern for calico prints was lately invented, and known by the name of "Lane's net." It was generally admired, and a greater number of pieces of this pattern were disposed of than of any other that ever was brought into the market. It turns out that this pattern, which so generally commended itself to the taste of men, had been conceived thousands and ten thousands of years before his creation, and moulded upon the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone. The lecturer is able to refer most of our ornamental works—our pillars, spires, cusps, volutes—to analogous forms of beauty in the fossil remains of former creations, long before man was placed upon the earth. He justly infers that the æsthetic sense of beauty which we possess in a degree, is one of those qualities in respect of which we were formed "in the image of God."

"Nor can I doubt," he adds, "that, not only in the pervading sense of the beautiful in form and colour, which it is our privilege as men in some degree to experience and possess, but also in that perception of harmony which constitutes the musical sense, and in that poetical feeling of which scripture furnishes us with at once the earliest and the highest examples, we bear the stamp and impress of the Divine image."

From this reasoning a corollary might be drawn in favour of æsthetic worship, which would be far from pleasing to Mr. Miller's presbyterian friends. The lecture closes with a catena of authorities from the writings of the most eminent geologists, comparative anatomists, and ethnologists, in favour of the unity of the human race, and its first appearance somewhere in Central Asia.

In the lecture on The Noachian Deluge, Mr. Miller shows, from the facts of geology, that the Flood must have been local, while the universal tradition of all nations goes far to prove that such a phenomenon did actually occur. In the course of his argument he refers to Voltaire's amusing mode of accounting for the presence of shells on the highest lands of the Continent, by asserting that they were brought thither by pilgrims. The philosopher of Ferney, the sworn enemy of credulity, could believe this, or expect others to believe it, because he was afraid that if he

allowed that the shells had been naturally deposited there, he would be obliged to acknowledge the truth of the Mosaic account of the deluge! This is a lesson to those who endeavour to distort facts to suit their preconceived theories, whether for or against revelation. In conclusion, Mr. Miller says:—

"I have accomplished my purpose if I have shown, as was attempted of old by divines like Stillingfleet and Poole, that there 'seems to be no reason why the Deluge should be extended beyond the occasion of it, the corruption of man;' but, on the contrary, much reason against it; and that, on the other hand, a Flood, restricted and partial, and yet sufficient to destroy the race in an early age, while still congregated in their original centre, cannot be regarded as by any means an incredible event."

The lecture on The Discoverable and the Revealed, treats of the objections which are urged against the essential agreement between geology and revelation. Mr. Miller distinguishes his opponents into three classes; first, the anti-geologists, who, having imposed their own meaning upon the text of scripture, and finding that geology shows that meaning to be false, attempt to annihilate geology. This class, to which belong the Dean of York, Granville Penn, Peter Macfarlane, and others, need not occupy much attention. Their wild theories are not likely to be generally received. Next come those, and they are the largest class, who are glad to accept the assertions of the anti-geologists just mentioned, so far as they relate to irreconcilability of geology with scripture; but their inference is that revelation is false. A third class is that to which Mr. Babbage and Mr. Baden Powell belong. Both these accomplished men, while in the main they receive the doctrines of Christianity, look upon the Mosaic account as a myth. If Mr. Miller's book be accepted as an adequate solution of the question, all these theories, of course, fall to the ground. But in the next chapter, on The Geology of the Anti-Geologist, he examines more particularly the absurd geological hypotheses which have been put forward from time to time by the first-named mischievous, though well-meaning sticklers for an absurd system of exegesis. Into this controversy the want of space forbids us to follow the lecturer.

From what we have already said the reader will have perceived that we believe in the general soundness of Mr. Miller's conclusions. The agreement between some of the leading facts of geology and the Mosaic account of the cosmogony is so striking and palpable, that we cannot, with Mr. Babbage and Professor Baden Powell, class the Book of Genesis with the legendary history of Romulus and Remus. Laying aside all prejudices in favour of revelation, we think the substantial agreement between the two records is fairly made out. The Book of Genesis is a popular and poetical account of the creative work recorded on the rocks. And if the Book of Genesis were now for the first time placed in our hands, and we were only told that it was a poem of great antiquity, we should say, the poet must have derived his knowledge either from revelation or from geology.

The interest of the matter of Mr. Miller's lectures is such that we almost forget some manifest defects of style. The sentences are often long, and parenthetical, and involved; they want the terseness and finish which nothing but early education can give. There are some Scotticisms which would offend a fastidious reader, and an occasional want of pure taste in the matter of "fine writing."

But it must be recollected that the book was written in the form of popular lectures; and any little defects of style, incident to compositions of this kind, are more than counterbalanced by the good sense, sound reasoning, and power of happy illustration, which are apparent in every page.

The Knights Hospitallers in England: being the Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova, for A.D., 1338. Edited by the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A., with an Historical Introduction by John Mitchell Kemble, M.A. Printed for the Camden Society.

The recent lamented death of Mr. Kemble invests this work—one of the latest which passed under his supervision—with a melancholy interest. From various passages in the Introduction written by him, some estimate may be gathered of the suddenness with which his labours were brought to a close, and of the loss which literature has sustained by his removal. He says—

"I may perhaps find occasion one day to describe what I have seen and studied of the country and town-life of North Germany as it now is. I believe I possess a rare advantage in so doing, for I am tolerably familiar with the agriculture and the economic development of England in the tenth century, and the one condition is in all scientific respects very nearly the measure of the other."

These projected schemes have been fatally interrupted, and rendered for ever abortive. It remains only to us to examine such fruits of Mr. Kemble's antiquarian labours as may happily be completed and preserved.

This latest publication of the Camden Society originated with the fortunate investigations of the Rev. Mr. Larking, who, being on a visit to Malta in the winter of 1838-9, took the opportunity of inspecting the MSS. in the public library at Valetta, when he found the important volume of which this is a publication. As the title indicates, it is an "extent" or register of the value and yearly produce of the lands and possessions of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John in England and Scotland, in the year 1338; with an account of the expenses of most of the religious houses of the order during the same year. The whole volume was copied, and the abbreviations extended, by Mr. Larking. To Mr. Kemble, however, fell the task of completing the publication and of writing the Introduction, to which our especial attention may now be directed.

Mr. Kemble points out that the institution of the half-clerical, half-military orders, amongst which that of St. John was so distinguished, was an object of detestation to the popes, however willing they might be at times to avail themselves of their warlike services:—

"The Universal Church did not like improvements upon its system, beginning with asceticism and ending in rival kingship, any more than the clergyman in this or that neighbourhood looks favourably upon a 'total abstinence movement' which professes to make men wiser and better than Christianity itself can make them. The Pope, in truth, liked the Templar and Hospitaller no better than the vicar likes the Ranter or Baptist, and had much the same feeling towards the preceptory as a good churchman has towards 'Ebenezer.' But practically the Pope could not help himself. With the approbation of several of his own infallible predecessors, a number of ascetics had gone to Palestine, not finding Christianity hard enough at home,

and in the hope of winning heaven by the exercise of increased self-sacrifice among difficulties and dangers such as Europe did not supply. It so happened that, being much versed in arms and accustomed to perilous adventure, they took up a career of fighting as the most useful way of devoting themselves to the service of God and their neighbour; but, somehow or other, fighting turned out profitable; men who begun by renouncing ended by acquiring; and with acquisition very worldly motives developed themselves. The knights took lands, raised rents, and imposed taxes and tolls, always saying, and perhaps sometimes believing, that this was what their vow of poverty and abnegation required. Poverty was exchanged for wealth, weakness for power, humility for arrogance, and lo! the poor brethren of the Temple and the Hospital not only succeeded in making themselves autonomous in their half-barrack, half-convent of Syria, but claimed to be so as well, in all the European lands into which, by purchase or any other form of conquest, they could contrive to extend their power."

It would be difficult to convey in clearer terms the relations between the religious orders and the head of the church, and the next noticeable feature in the history of the order is the form which the institution took in the various countries to which it spread:—

"We might be nearly sure, even if we had not the positive evidence of history, that the arrangements of the order were adapted in every land to the exigencies and accidents of their position. In Syria they encamped; in Rhodes they fortified; in France and England they farmed and amassed money for the general purposes of the ruling body. In Asia there had been the duties of the hospitium tor be discharged, and sometimes warlike attacks of Saracens to be repulsed. In the Mediterranean there were Turkish pirates to sweep from the sea, or pashas to hold at bay in island strongholds. Here there was something else to be done, interesting and important enough in its way, though not so full of romantic adventure as the mode of life under the tent and in the saddle. The brother here had more civilising occupation than chasing Saracens, and more remunerating pursuits than tending weary pilgrims. He had here to consider practically, and in some obedience to the laws of the land, the relations of landlord and tenant; of cultivator who produced, and steward who accounted; of farmer and corrodary, who were bound to him in certain conditions and contracts; and, above all, there were certain immunities enjoyed under papal bulls, and which were to be maintained against the rights both of king and bishop."

The records of the Knights of St. John in England accordingly reduce themselves to a regular system of book-keeping, from which may be gathered, first, the sources of income, and, secondly, the items of outlay incidental to their position. Their landed possessions appear to have been either manors or *baylives*, a peculiar word, translated sometimes as bailwicks, and sometimes as baileys, and probably meaning the same thing as manors. The income of the knights consisted of the yearly produce of the mansion, garden, and curtilage; of the dovecote, which was a steady and considerable source of profit, for reasons it is now not very easy to ascertain; of the arable and meadow land; of the rents of mills, dwelling-houses, and fisheries; of markets and stallage; of grants or pensions from benefactors; of farm profits; of appropriate churches and chapels; of services of the vilians or copyholders; of rents of tenants in socage; of perquisites of the courts in which minor pleas were tried; and, finally, of a subscription raised by the contributions of the free landowners. Against these may be set the outlay, consisting of—1. The cost of maintenance and hospitality; 2. Pensions

and rent-charges; 3. Visitation expenses; 4. Law charges. 5. Charges of collection; and 6. Chaplaincies, small tithes, and other incidental charges. Each of these sources of income receives abundant illustration from the records of Prior Philip's Report. We discover that the rent of the highest priced arable land in England in 1338 was two shillings an acre. This was at Skirback in Lincolnshire, and Bolyngton in Kent. In the great majority of cases the rent was under twelve pence. On the other hand, meadow land was seldom of less value than two shillings an acre, and sometimes rose to two and sixpence or three shillings. This difference prevails throughout, showing that the higher processes of agriculture were but little understood. The pasture land, in one or two instances, reaches two shillings an acre, but rarely exceeds four-pence. The rents of mills and fisheries necessarily vary with the situation. The receipts from farm stock were more considerable; and the income of appropriated churches and chapels was large, the order taking the funds and paying the chaplains a fixed salary. On the condition of the villans, who were bound to render services, uncertain in nature and amount, much valuable matter may be extracted; the moral of the story is happily, however, unneeded by Englishmen, and is directed rather to the modern lords of Hungary, Galicia, and Germany. Amongst the particulars of outlay will be found a list of all the officials and servants which made up the establishment. They were as follows:—A preceptor, who was either a knight or an esquire, or a chaplain of the order; his office was to manage the estates, the religious services, the administration of justice, and the dispensation of hospitality, which was one of the duties of the order. With him was associated a confrater, who was of the same rank. Then followed chaplains, one or more; a camerarius, a sort of bailiff of the smaller possessions of the order; a claviger or steward; a janitor; a cook; a baker; a woodreeve; squires, valets, and horseboys; sometimes a head-stableman; a brewer; a cellarer; a washerwoman, *lotrix*; a swineherd, oxherd, shepherd, and carter; and pages or boys in attendance. The servants all had fixed wages, which differed, however, in various manors. Amongst the law charges the editor remarks with indignation upon the large sums which the order was compelled to bestow upon judicial authorities and administrative officers; and adds, if their demands were just, what must have been the condition of poorer men! if unjust, what must the condition of the courts have been! The hospitality of the order is a subject of much interest, and here there is evidence to show upon what a sumptuous scale it was carried on. The quantity of beer alone consumed in a year appears to have been prodigious. But on this subject let Mr. Kemble speak:—

"It is to be imagined that a single person might in strict law claim food and lodging for three days in a preceptory, which would be supplied as befitted his condition; but that strict law was not likely to be very closely followed. It is more likely that the 'family' would do pretty much as they liked about guests of a certain sort; not perhaps refusing relief, but taking care that it should not be so given as to render a second application very probable. They may possibly have had their equivalents for the crank and the stone heap. At the open table of the *liberi servientes* or *garçones* a good fellow might, and perhaps often did, make himself welcome, and no one would ask him how long he had stayed or meant to stay. On the

other hand the knight or esquire, who had something to tell or something to give, might extend his visit to the great satisfaction of the preceptor and confrater. Who should count the hours of his sojourn? Is a guest not worth his salt? Or have not we seen, in the long vacation, how gladly a stray Captain R.N., or a regimental hero from the peaceful side of Niagara, or a yachtman who had left Trondjhem to comfort his brother, justly expecting to be plucked at his next coming examination, has been received as a godsend by the two or three resident Fellows of Trinity? I doubt whether, under daily circumstances, the preceptory was much more lively than my dear old college hall at that very unlovely season, or whether it rejoiced less at its unexpected contact with the living and breathing world. After all, the extra charge was borne upon the debtor and creditor account as legal hospitality to a *superveniens*, and if it was too costly, why there was always some poor devil or other who might be kicked out without ceremony in order to redress the balance. But I doubt whether it ever came so far as that. And then let us remember what this hospitality brought in. How great a thing it was to gather round one men from all parts of the country, or from foreign countries; to collect information which in those days no daily newspaper detailed over the breakfast table; to hear news, learn prices, compare information, and instruct the heads of the order. Was not hospitality,—regulated if one found it troublesome, unlimited if one liked it—a noble, charitable, Christian, and—profitable virtue? How many valuable hints, may we imagine, were not sent up from Chippenham, or Dymore, or Trebigh to Clerkenwell, there to be carefully compared with other information from Greenham, and Southampton, and Sutton at Hone? How many reports thereupon despatched to Rhodes? How many instructions thence issued to the four quarters of the globe? The newspaper tells us what is doing, but it tells our neighbours as soon, and in as much detail. Here information was gathered which none else could gather, and a perfect network spread all over Europe, of which the main thread was in one hand. It was worth the expenditure in bread, and beeves, and beer, we may be sure."

Much more interesting matter remains; and there is every reason to agree in the sentence with which the essay concludes, that this balance-sheet of the manors of the Knights of St. John is one of the most important contributions which has yet been made to the history of the fourteenth century.

The Eve of St. Mark: a Romance of Venice.

By Thomas Doubleday. 2 vols. Smith and Elder.

Forty years ago, this story would have obtained more attention and deserved less. It would then have been completely in harmony with the taste of the age, now it is chiefly remarkable for its entire opposition to it. At that period the examples of Sir Walter Scott and Miss Austen had not yet convinced the reading world that the novelist's aim should be less the contrivance of incident than the delineation of character; and few productions of the circulating library could have created more amusement than the notion of that library soon becoming an arena for the discussion of theories, political, scientific, social, and religious. In both these respects fiction has undergone a total change; novelists now replace the stir of incident by a scrupulous, we had almost said a morbid, anatomy of character; and no sect or clique now dispenses with its novel, any more than with its newspaper. It seems fully settled that it is as much the office of fiction to instruct as to amuse, to inform the head as to overpower the heart. Everybody makes

romance a vehicle for the inculcation of his own views, and no one is surprised at finding Church and State demolished and rebuilt in one, two, or three volumes.

The time when fiction gave and fiction gave first began to make advances to each other, the duration of courtship, and the period of union, are what we cannot attempt to fix with precision. This much is certain, that all has long been over, and that the happy pair are now seldom seen out of each other's company. The genuine didactic fiction—a single sermon distributed morsel-wise among puppet *dramatis personæ*—would be intolerable now-a-days; and although we will not think so slightly of the popular taste as to suppose it capable of rejecting works of pure imagination could it get them, the rarity of the requisite power must always insure the rarity of the choice product. Mr. Doubleday, however, has aimed at nothing less. He has disdained to strengthen his claims to public notice by bringing his work to bear in any way upon public concerns, and rests them solely upon his abilities as an imaginative writer. These are not inconsiderable, yet, in our judgment, too much out-balanced by the looseness of his plot, full almost beyond precedent of "passages that lead to nothing," the well-worn type of his characters, and his total lack of dramatic power, to entitle his story to any very exalted rank among fictions of its class, the best specimens of which it resembles much as a masquerade does a fine play. In the case of the drama, it is not sufficient that the scenery should be striking and the costume correct; there needs also some indication of the presence of intellect, of tragic hebonny, or of comic salt. With the masquerade it is different—there costume and exterior splendour are very much, and the personages themselves very little. Loyola may be a *bon vivant*, and Charles the First a republican, so long only as their outward appearance does credit to their part. The tailor is expected to have judgment for his customers, whose personal brilliancy is a matter of little moment. Similarly, the 'Eve of St. Mark' is an eve without stars—it neither shines nor professes to shine by the lustre of its characters. It is an exhibition of dress and deportment, not a theme for thought, or a fount of feeling. It is a Venetian masquerade of the sixteenth century, where prince and priest, duchess and nun, assassin and necromancer and cavalier, tread a mazy round of *imbroglio* and intrigue, the beginning unexplained and the end unforeseen.

Considered in this light, the story must be allowed to be a favourable specimen of its class. It is, as we shall show by-and-by, not over and above remarkable for historical accuracy; but little fault can be found with its exhibition of manners and customs. Pass a few Spanish phrases, which the writer evidently takes for good Italian, and there is no such stage anachronism as in Mr. Kean's version of the *Winter's Tale*, where *Autolykus* appeared treating the ancient Bithynians to printed ballads and gingerbread nuts. All the traditional ideas of Venetian magnificence and members of the Council of Ten are reproduced with great fidelity. The personages wear black cloaks or black veils, according to sex, and all carry small poniards elegantly poisoned. They hide in corners and speak in whispers, especially when there is no occasion. They look behind and before for spies, and hold glittering rapiers at the

throats of intimidated braves. They lose portraits and recover them, both in a mysterious manner. They confer with oriental magicians, and, having done with them, burn them in the market-place. If they are going to be married, they land by night upon desolate islets, pace the sonorous aisles of ruined abbeys, and hear distracting moans proceed from behind the altar. If they are going to be hanged, which the infirmity of human nature brings occasionally to pass, their attention, arrested at first by the sepulchral tolling of a bell, is called to a long succession of sinister phenomena, bewildering to the student of optics and acoustics. Melodramatic as all these scenes are, they are nevertheless described with a power compelling an amount of attention scarcely compatible with a belief in their utter unreality.

Few cities, perhaps, have appeared so frequently as Venice in the landscapes of poets and painters, but she has been beheld by very different eyes. Byron, whose strength consists less in the imagination of new, than in the application of familiar, ideas, sees only what is obvious to every intelligent traveller—the palaces, the lagoons, the gondolas, the degeneracy of the living, the glory of the departed, the scaffold, the statue, and the tomb. Shelley, on the other hand, whose ardent imagination could never rest in the presence of reality, hurries forward to a period when the long centuries of decay shall have culminated in the epoch of ruin, and views and describes the lonely sea-mew winging its way among the "isles depopulate;" the palace-gate, clothed with sea-flowers, "toppling o'er the abandoned sea;" the belated fisherman striving with sail and oar to escape the spirits of the dead. To George Sand, the great facts in the city appear to be moonlight and marble, and magnificently does she describe both. Mr. Dickens seems unable to see more than that it will take a great deal to put the old place in repair, and that the "smell of bilge water upon a weedy shore" is decidedly too strong to be agreeable. The prosaic Canaletti gives us a number of stately piles about a broad blue canal; with Turner the gorgeous city is both literally and figuratively in the clouds. Mr. Doubleday goes a step further. To him the Queen of the Adriatic is the Mother of Fogs. He begins by assuring us, that in spite of Byron and Canaletti, Venice certainly is very foggy, and, aware of the novelty of the announcement (which doubtless is very true), presses it upon our attention in almost every chapter. Notwithstanding the uninviting nature of the subject, his descriptions of sea-fogs are really very picturesque, and entitle him to honourable mention among those to whom Venice, for once in sad *deshabille*, has sat for her portrait.

We wish we had exhausted the resemblances between this book and a masked ball, but there is yet another. At the festive gathering no science is in such slight repute as chronology. Except on such special occasions as that described in 'Vivian Grey,' century shoulders century, and modern lace and linen come face to face with the mail and minever of the middle ages. Rizzio waltzes with Marie Antoinette, while perhaps his own Mary, who may never have seen him before, is receiving the joint homage of Prince Eugene and that shocking lady-killer, Cardinal Wolsey. Mr. Doubleday's pages betray a similar superb disdain for historical accuracy.

He tells us several times over that the time of action is 1590, which certainly renders it somewhat surprising to hear two solemn statesmen indulging in apprehensions that the Portuguese will discover a new route to India, which is much as though the next Queen's speech were to acquaint the House that Russia is supposed to be meditating the annexation of Poland. There is, however, balm in Gilead; so at least thinks the Cardinal di Santa Croce, who states his conviction that "Gama will never return," a supposition for which there would certainly appear to be some ground, considering that ninety-three years have elapsed since the navigator's departure from Lisbon. There are other blunders scarcely less amusing, among them a long quotation made by an Italian lady from Fletcher—then, if there be any faith in Dyce, not fully eleven years old! Surely, before attempting an historical novel, it is above all things desirable to know a little of history!

Collectanea Antiqua. Part III. Vol. IV.
By Charles Roach Smith. Printed for the Subscribers.

THE present number of the 'Collectanea Antiqua' is welcome for its contents, and welcome also as an indication that the author, in his rural retirement, continues to be zealously active in the pursuits that gained him an honourable place in the learned world. It will be by his work on the Roman Antiquities of London, now preparing for the press, that the name of Charles Roach Smith will be most popularly known. But professed archaeologists will place even more value on the series of etchings of ancient remains figured in the 'Collectanea Antiqua,' with descriptions, illustrative of the habits, customs, and history of past ages. Among the papers in the part now published, two are contributed by Mr. F. W. Fairholt, on Medieval Girdle Ornaments, and on Medieval Brooches, many of the specimens being most beautiful works of art, as well as curious for their structure and antiquity. The girdle and its ornaments, in olden times, as still in some countries, were among the most conspicuous and cherished parts both of male and female costume. Chaucer's Ploughman rails at the clergy for their love of magnificent display in dress, and says—

"No common knight maie go so gaie,
Change of clothinge every daie,
With golden girdles grete and smalle."

In a love poem, preserved among the Harleian manuscripts, No. 2253, a lady's girdle of the time of Edward I. is described:—

"Hire girdel of bete gold is al,
Umben hire middel smal
That triket to the to;
Al which rubies on a rowe,
With-inne corven craft to knowe,
Ant emeraudes mo."

The mordaunts or "bokills" also afforded great scope for the ingenuity and taste of artists, as some of the specimens given by Mr. Fairholt show. Pendants were often attached to the buckles, bearing designs or inscriptions. Some of these have figures as well as mottoes, and often the legends are of a superstitious character, supposed to act as charms for preserving the life, health, or good fortune of the wearer. By a sumptuary law in the reign of Edward III., tradesmen, artificers, and yeomen were prohibited from wearing any gold or silver upon their girdles, while esquires and gentlemen under the estate

of knighthood were allowed "girdles reasonably embellished with silver." The law was not, however, found effectual to restrain the favourite display of ornament of this kind. From the constant fashion of decorating the waist, this part of the body was commonly called the girdlestead; as where, in the 'Lay of Sir Launfal,' the lady in the garden oppressed with the summer heat is described in a cool undress:—

"For hete her clothes down she dede
Almost to her gerdylsteade."

And so late in our literature as Stubbes, in his 'Anatomic of Abuses,' doublets are described in the reign of Elizabeth as "short, scarcely reaching to the girdlestead or waist." Mr. Fairholt has given in his book on 'Costume in England' many curious references to ornaments of the girdle. Brooches or fibulae were also ornaments on which artificers in mediæval times lavished great skill. Some of these were of large intrinsic value, one mentioned by Mr. Fairholt weighing between four and five ounces in gold. One of those figured in the plates is inscribed with the amatory and trite words AMOR VINCIT OMNIA, the motto on the brooch worn by the prioress in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales':—

—"A broch of gold ful shene,
On whiche was first I-writen a crowned A,
And after, Amor vincit omnia."

Of Mr. Roach Smith's papers in this Part of the Collectanea, that of most general interest consists of Notes of a Week's Tour, in the Autumn of 1854, in the North of England. His route lay from Bishop's Auckland through the county of Durham, on the line of the great military Roman road, called the Watling-street, to Corbridge-on-the-Tyne; thence to Chesters and Housesteads, and to some districts on the Roman Wall, such as the station Petriana, and Irthington, not previously visited; and returning by Carlisle, after taking a hasty view of Plumptre, Keswick, and Lancaster. Many of the Roman stations are perfectly distinguished, even at this time, and amply reward the labours of the antiquary who goes off the beaten tracks to explore them. There is room also for discoveries to be yet made, notwithstanding the changes on the face of the country from agricultural operations, and after the recorded observations of former archaeologists. At Ebchester, says Mr. Roach Smith,—

"I noticed a centurial stone in the wall of a cart-shed—O VARSIDI IVSTI, the century of Varsidius Justus; and Dr. Bruce has recorded another, of one Valerius, together with an altar dedicated to Mars and the deity of an Augustus; and the fragment of a tile-stamp with the letters, . . HIBB, which, as he observes, probably represent CORONA I BRITONUM. The walls of the houses of the village, and those of the church, built within the south-west corner of the station, give, however, ample evidence of having been constructed of the materials of Roman buildings; and some of them, which are of considerable dimensions and bear traces of ornamentation, may very probably contain concealed inscriptions, to be revealed, it may be, to some future generations."

At Castlesteads, or Casteds, as the place is locally pronounced, between Lanercost and Irthington, a monument of no little historical interest was inspected. It is an altar, three feet by twenty inches, with the inscription *Discipline Augusti*, on which the author remarks:—

"It appears to me that the inscription can refer only to the emperor Hadrian. It is only unique, I believe, as applied to this emperor; and was only

previously known upon some of his gold and brass coins, which bear representations of the emperor marching, followed by three or more standard bearers, and are among the most interesting and finely executed productions of the Roman mint. Historical evidence abundantly confirms that of coins and the Castlesteads inscription as to the rigid martial and civil discipline instituted by Hadrian. Spartan, in his life of this emperor, observes:—“*Labantem disciplinam incuria superiorum principum, retinuit, ordinatis et officiis et impendiis;*” and “*disciplinam civilem non aliter tenuit quam militarem.*” The military institutes of Hadrian indeed became, in the course of time, embodied in the Roman code. Assigning then, in perfect confidence, this monument to the reign of Hadrian, it becomes of some topographical importance in the question of who built the Wall. As it was discovered within the castrum at Castlesteads, we infer that the station itself was coeval with, if not anterior to, Hadrian; and probably erected at the time when he constructed the great barrier from sea to sea. It is not, like most of the castra, built into and as part of the Wall; but it is separated from the Vallum and the Wall by a deep scar.”

An article on coins of Carausius and Allectus is accompanied by figures of specimens in the possession of Lord Lonsborough, which Mr. Roach Smith had intended to include in a projected work on the subject, the intention of publishing which has been since abandoned. These coins illustrate several important facts in the history of the Roman conquests. The frequent occurrence of the galley with the figure of Victory on the coins of Carausius, recalls the time when the possession of a powerful fleet enabled Carausius to detach Britain from the authority of Rome, and to preserve it for some years as an independent empire. The last papers in the series are a letter from Harry Lupton, Esq., on Roman remains discovered at Crendon, Bucks, and a notice of a remarkable Saxon urn found at Kempston, Beds. The peculiarity of this urn consists in its having a piece of glass inserted in it, an occurrence supposed at the time to be unique; but the late lamented Mr. Kemble informed Mr. Wyatt, of Bedford, by whom the discovery was communicated, that a similar discovery had been made on the Continent:—

“That urn was found,” says Mr. Kemble, “some years ago, on the Elbe, not far I believe from Bardewick, in the principality of Lüneburg, with two pieces of green glass inserted, one in the side and the other in the bottom. The glass was so let into the clay as to form an integral part of the wall of the urn, as a window does that of a house. It was not *stuck on*, but *let in*, so that the light shines through it. The glass is, I think, Roman; and it is a question whether the application of it to such a purpose does not imply a great value set upon the material: whether, in fact, it does not suggest a period at which glass was by no means so common as we now find it in the majority of graves belonging to the ages of burial without cremation.” The urn seems to be a good specimen of its class, although small. But I have observed, that the small urns of this sort are always by far the most elaborately ornamented. I have dug up some and seen others, which were worked in very deep relief; in two cases, with rhombs and squares of several orders going nearly three-quarters of an inch deep into the clay. The Bedfordshire urn might easily be paralleled from among those at Stade.”

This illustrates the importance of comparing British discoveries with those made in countries from which the people of the island originally came. Several other communications of less importance are contained in this part of the ‘*Collectanea Antiqua*,’ the drawings in which are numerous and well executed.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B.* By Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Napier, K.C.B. Vols. III. and IV. Murray.
- Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet.* By M. l'Abbé Hue. 2 vols. Longman and Co.
- Russia after the War. The Narrative of a Visit to that Country in 1856.* By Selina Bunbury. 2 vols.
- Letters of John Calvin, compiled from the Original Manuscripts, and Edited with Historical Notes.* By Dr. Jules Bonnet. Vol. II. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.
- Systematic Philosophy, and New Theories of Light and Heat.* By George Fellows Harrington. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- The Stowaway Angler; or, the Art of Trout-fishing.* By W. C. Stewart. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.
- Stories and Sketches.* By James Payn. Smith, Elder, & Co.
- Three Eras of New England, and other Addresses, with Papers, Critical and Biographical.* By George Lunt. Boston, U.S.: Ticknor and Fields. London: Trübner and Co.
- Alcazar; or, the Dark Ages.* A Novel. By J. Richard Beste, Esq. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.
- The Ross Pass; or, Englishmen in the Highlands.* By Erick Mackenzie. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- Dr. Oliver's Maid. A Story in Four Chapters.* By Eliza Meteyard (Silverpen.) Hall, Virtue, and Co.
- The Sister of Mercy; or, Retribution.* By Cameronia. F. J. Wilson.
- The Last Judgment.* A Poem in Twelve Books. Longman and Co.
- The Travellers. An Argument in Three Parts.* By Richard Trott Fisher.
- The Repose. An Argument Concluded.* By Richard Trott Fisher. B. M. Pickering.
- Poems.* By Mrs. Frank P. Fellows. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- The Lost Friend; a Crimean Memory; and other Poems.* By Colburn Mayne, Esq. John Chapman.
- Sir Geoffrey, and other Poems.* By Henry Grazebrook, Bell and Daldy.
- Dew Drops for Spring Flowers.* By Emily Prentice. Ward and Co.
- Medical Examinations and Physicians' Requirements Considered.* By Thomas Mayo, M.D. F.R.S. John W. Parker and Son.
- Vocal Gymnastics; or, a Guide for Stammerers.* By G. F. Urling. Churchill.
- The Hygienic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption.* By Benjamin W. Richardson, M.D. Churchill.
- A Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections.* By the Rev. W. H. Drew, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.
- The Higher Arithmetic.* By Edward Sang, F.R.S.E. Blackwood and Sons.

VOL. II. The Second of the Letters of John Calvin, edited by Dr. Jules Bonnet, contains the correspondence of the Reformer from 1545 to 1553. A large part of this important historical work consists of original documents from the archives of Geneva, and other sources, not hitherto published. In the present volume there are several letters relating to the affairs of England. In 1548 there is a long paper addressed to the Protector Somerset, Regent during the minority of Edward VI., giving the best advice on many subjects. There is also a letter to the King in 1551, exhorting him to carry on the work of reformation, and to support preaching of the word throughout the land, and learning at the schools and universities. In 1553, Bullinger having sent the sad news of the state of England under Mary, adding that “there are in London more than 15,000 foreigners; where will these miserable ones flee to should the Pope gain the day? We must pray to God therefore.” Calvin in his reply,—the Latin original autograph is preserved at Geneva—says of the “bloody Mary,” whose meekness and gentleness are now frequently extolled, “As I have always heard that she is a very haughty animal who now succeeds to the crown, and cruel withal, there sometimes steals over me a prophetic conjecture, that her audacity will carry her to all lengths. You are aware of the rash daring peculiar to her family; she will prove troublesome to all parties in the long run. Should she make a weak attempt to alter the existing constitution, she will find opponents not a few.” Towards the close of the volume there occur ample confirmations of the cruelty of Calvin himself in the punishment of Servetus. Dr. Bonnet does not extenuate this crime, but meets it fairly with the assertion that the sentence was in accordance with the usages and the spirit of the age, nor was it till long afterwards that the principle of religious toleration was generally admitted by Protestants. Rome does not yet admit it. Melancthon and Bucer, and other moderate men, had no misgivings as to the propriety of putting heretics to death, any more than humane and pious judges a century later had scruples about condemning witches to be

burnt. While deploring such cruelties, fairness requires due allowance to be made for the usages and spirit of the times.

Mr. Harrington's Systematic Philosophy in regard to light and heat, and other existences commonly grouped under the title of imponderables, is not very intelligible in some parts, and where intelligible not very satisfactory. But as the subject is full of interest, and some of Mr. Harrington's views are certainly ingenious, others may find matter more worthy of attention in his essay than we confess we have been able to do. An appendix contains an elaborate pleading for a new arctic expedition, on the score of the certainty of an open Polar sea near the Pole, as Dr. Kane and others have held on different grounds. Mr. Harrington says, it is an ascertained fact that a milder climate prevails north of 80° than in more southern latitudes, and he thinks that the Pole may probably be the hottest point on the earth's surface, “the heat being generated by the inflammation of the electricity necessary to feed the aurora borealis.”

Mr. James Payn's Stories and Sketches are, with two exceptions, reprints from the pages of ‘Chambers's Journal,’ and Dickens's ‘Household Words.’ They are magazine articles of the average stamp, not marked by much originality, either of matter or form, but dealing with ordinary topics in a studiously light and jaunty style. The account of the Island of Sark is capital in its way, and has novelty in its subject, no Englishman having ever met another who knew anything about this Channel Island, except from its name in the geography books. The Martello Tower is another excellent marine sketch. Some of the papers, such as that entitled *Ego et Balbus*, have true Attic salt in them, and academic readers will be entertained with the stories of the Long Vacation Party, Back at Trinity, and Blobs of Wadham. It is a volume of pleasant reading, where mere pastime is the object—a service which several of the papers we recognise as having rendered on their first appearance in the ‘Household Words.’

The Addresses on the Three Eras of New England, and other subjects, were delivered on various occasions, by George Lunt, formerly attorney of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. Of the other essays the most interesting, as coming from an American, is that on the Uses and Abuses of the Daily Press, the tone being on the whole discouraging and sombre, and the experience of the writer leading English readers to congratulate themselves on the more reputable and moderate spirit of our own political literature. A critical review of Mr. Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings, and several biographical notices, including a panegyric on General Taylor, form the remaining portion of the volume.

With Mr. Beste's former romances, whether autobiographical or historical, we were much pleased, and devoted considerable space to notices of his experiences of American life in ‘The Wabaah,’ and his description of ‘Modern Society in Rome.’ The latter book we did not take for a literal record, in any part, of the proceedings of the writer or of his family, a complaint which he has made against some of his reviewers; but no one could fail to perceive that many of the scenes were the reports of an eyewitness, and that many of the statements in that work had important social and political bearings, while presented in the form of a work of fiction. We regret to say that we have not felt the same interest in the story of ‘Alcazar,’ a tale of Italy and Sicily in what are called the dark ages. There are pictures in it no doubt historically accurate, and some able delineations of character and of scenery, but the events are too remote from questions of immediate importance to excite the same interest as the former works of Mr. Beste. It would require the genius of Scott or of Washington Irving to invest scenes of the eleventh century, even in the days of the Saracens in Sicily, with an attractiveness equal to that with which we listen to tales of modern life.

The story of Dr. Oliver's Maid is by Eliza Meteyard, who, under the name of ‘Silverpen,’ is well known to readers of periodical literature.

Whether this little work is now first published, or whether it is reprinted from some periodical, is not stated, but we have read it with pleasure, and can commend it as a pleasant and touching narrative. Honor Freeland, the heroine of the tale, is a genuine and lovable character, the example of which cannot fail to be useful.

The *Sister of Mercy, or Retribution*, is a short tale, in which a dying sufferer meets in the gentle nurse who tended him in his last illness, one whom he had injured in the time of his health and prosperity. The sufferer tells his story to the priest who came to confess him. Other incidents of melodramatic interest are worked up into the tale, which touches upon points not altogether sound in doctrine or safe in practice. *Sister Louise* forgives Auguste before he dies, and thus takes upon Christian revenge.

The *Travellers* is a philosophical poem in blank verse, concerning the physical arrangements and moral government of the universe, with concluding reflections that come home nearer to man's business and bosom. The verse is in strains generally emulating the loftiness of the themes, and in some passages aptly and poetically expressed.

Dr. Thomas Mayo's *Discourse on Medical Examinations and Physicians' Requirements*, contains some judicious and liberal views of education for the profession. We are glad to observe that Dr. Mayo advocates a high standard of literary and general education, as well as of more technical training, and his anticipations are hopeful of the elevation of the medical profession under the new system of examination and licensing, which there is now a prospect of being established.

In his treatise on *Vocal Gymnastics*, Mr. Urding describes well the anatomy and physiology of the organs of voice, and points out the principles of clear and good articulation. From these principles he proceeds to lay down practical rules for the guidance of public speakers, with detailed directions for stammerers, and hints to others who are afflicted with various minor peculiarities of speech. The book is sensibly written, and is likely to be practically useful.

Reprinted from the *'Sanitary Review and Journal of Public Health'*, with much additional matter, is a paper on the *Hygienic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption*, by Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson. The principle of treatment is, that the same appliances are most successful in phthisis which most conduce to preserve and improve the general health. Pure air, suitable exercise, equable temperature, cleanliness, temperance, and other points of rational hygiene, are declared to be more efficacious than all direct medical treatment, the utility of which, for special objects, is at the same time fully admitted and explained. Dr. Richardson's book contains many practical and useful hints, and expounds the common-sense principles of treating consumption, which, as in most other diseases, are identical with the rules of the best scientific experience.

In the absence of a suitable text-book for studying the properties of Conic Sections by geometrical methods, Mr. Drew, one of the masters of the Blackheath Proprietary School, has prepared a very good treatise on the subject, for the use of schools and students in the universities. That such a work has not before been published is somewhat surprising, and may partly account for the insufficient preparation for advancing to the study of Newton's *Principia*, which is attempted by comparatively few, even at Cambridge. The fact that during the first three days of the examination for honours the geometric method is alone admissible, ought ere this to have led to the desideratum being supplied. At the same time, Mr. Drew is not justified in making so broad a statement of the absence of helps to this particular field of geometrical study. A treatise on Conic Sections, by the late Professor Wallace, the predecessor of Professor Kelland in the Chair of Mathematics at Edinburgh, is an admirable work, the best, indeed, that has yet appeared. It originally appeared as a contribution to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and we believe it has been published separately—at least

the article from the *Encyclopædia*, in the quarto shape, but separated from the rest of the volume in which it appeared, used to be the text-book in former days at the Mathematical class at Edinburgh.

Mr. Edward Sang's work on *The Higher Arithmetic*, a sequel to his former volume on elementary arithmetic, treats of the doctrines of powers, roots, and logarithms, without the use of algebraic symbols, or any arbitrary notation. The work may be viewed as an introduction to algebra, but the student will be astonished to find how far Mr. Sang carries him into the knowledge of the properties of numbers by the aid of the ordinary numeral notation alone. The leading properties of logarithms are here completely brought within the bounds of arithmetic, by dint of a new process for extracting all roots. The explanation of the method would require more space than we can afford, but to all who are interested in the science of numbers, and its practical uses, we commend Mr. Sang's ingenious and elaborate treatise on the elementary and the Higher Arithmetic.

Under the title of the *Night-Side of London*, Mr. Ritchie gives descriptions of scenes and places, many of which it is better to see through the loopholes of the press than by personal observation. *A Hanging at Newgate*, *Catherine-street by Night*, *A Bal Masqué*, *The Canterbury Hall*, *The Cave of Harmony*, *Judge and Jury Clubs*, *The Argyll Rooms*, *Highbury Barn*, *The Eagle Tavern*, and other places of resort not for the most reputable kinds of entertainment, are the headings of some of the chapters. Other subjects of more grave import are also discussed—not without statistical facts and moral inferences—such as the dwellings and occupations of the poor, the sweating system, the contrasts of civilization, and the amusements of the working classes. Mr. Ritchie's sketches are lively and graphic in style, and convey truthful pictures of some of the dark phases of London life. His book may be regarded as supplementary to the *Handbooks and Guides to the Metropolis*, which lightly touch upon topics which are here specially described and vigorously commented on.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Interest Commutation Tables, varying from 2½ to 10 per Cent. By Charles M. Willich. Longman and Co.
The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist. Vol. II. No. I. Montreal: R. Dawson.
The Criminal Punishments of the Chinese. Drawn on Stone by Percy Cruikshank, from Original Drawings by a Chinese Artist. Darton and Co.

MR. WILlich's *Interest and Time Commutation Tables* are ingenious in plan and elaborate in construction, but we question much their practical utility. Nine persons out of ten would prefer computing for themselves the interest on any sum per day at any given rate, by the old and familiar rules, to the labour of studying these tables, even if their perfect accuracy, of which we have little doubt, could be confided in. In the second series of tables Mr. Willich gives us the equivalent days, that is, one day's interest at five per cent. is equivalent to .50 of a day at two-and-a-half per cent., and to .85 at four-and-a-half per cent. Now, with all due deference to the learned and laborious compiler of the tables, this part of the work for common practical purposes will be very little used. The third series of tables gives the rates of interest for fractional parts of days. We were not aware that fractions of a day were taken into account in banking or ordinary business transactions, and if they are in the *University Life Assurance Company*, of which Mr. Willich is the able and efficient actuary, it speaks highly for the minute attention to details in that establishment. While giving Mr. Willich credit for ingenuity and industry, we cannot conscientiously commend his present labours for their practical utility. At the same time, those of our readers who are interested in the subject, may know that an attempt has been made, for the first time we believe, to present commutation tables showing at one view the interest both as regards amount and time.

In the March number of the *Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*, conducted by a committee

of the Natural History Society of Montreal, are papers on the Geological Structure and Mineral Deposits of an important district near Lake Superior; on Serpentine and some of its Uses; on the Iron Ores of Canada, with suggestions for their being turned to practical account; and a lecture on the Minerals of Canada, by Professor Hind, of Trinity College, Toronto. There are also various articles and communications on zoology, botany, and other departments of natural history, with record of the proceedings of societies. These contents of the Journal indicate a very gratifying activity and zeal in the pursuits of natural history, from which the colony will be benefited in its economical and political interests; while the social condition of the community must be improved by the diffusion of a taste for science, as a counteractive to the commercial routine and narrow materialism of colonial life.

Some frightful sketches of the criminal punishments of the Chinese are lithographed by Mr. Percy Cruikshank, from original drawings by a Chinese artist. Here we have a representation of flaying alive, sprinkling the body with boiling oil, disembowelling, disjuncting, tearing the body in pieces, and various other horrible cruelties, the last being sawing a female in two. What good purpose is to be served by the pictorial exhibition of these atrocities we do not see; but Mr. George Cruikshank, who in the prefatory letter-press vouches for the truthfulness of the copies, thinks they prove that the Chinese are greater barbarians than the English, and that his friend Sir John Bowring is a more humane and reputable character than Governor Yeh, who has distinguished himself by cruelties of the kind here delineated.

French Books of Travel.

THE French who were formerly the most sedentary people in the world, the Chinese and Japanese excepted, have, from the development of steam navigation and railways, become considerable travellers; and they seem likely in progress of time to be as much subjected to the locomotive mania as our own respected countrymen. Amongst their travellers there are of course a fair proportion of authors; and of course, also, these gentlemen, like their travelling *compagnons* of England, record their adventures and observations in books. The consequence is, that books of travel have become almost as important a branch of the modern literature of France as they are of that of England. This is so true, that in a batch of new books received from Paris we find not fewer than five which belong to this category.

The first is entitled *'Lettres sur l'Égypte'*, and is from the pen of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, one of the most eminent members of the Institute, who formed one of the commission charged to inquire into the practicability of cutting a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez. The said canal is treated of, and the formation of it is shown, not only not to present any extraordinary engineering difficulties, but to be desirable for the sake of the commerce and navigation of all Europe and all Asia. But the bulk of the book consists of other, and to the general reader of more interesting matter. Ancient Alexandria, the Nile, the Pyramids, Thebes and Philæ, Egyptian architecture, the Desert, and Suez and its commerce, are some of the subjects discussed; and the government of Egypt, as regards its effects on the people, and the political, social, and religious condition of that people, are the others. Thus, in reality, the book deals with Egypt, past, present, and future; and as its author is at once an able and eloquent writer, a distinguished economist, and has even played a part as a politician, it may be read with profit by the scholar and the traveller, the merchant and the statesman.

The next book we take up transports us from a torrid to a frozen clime; it is entitled *'La Norvège'*, and is by M. Louis Enault, who is of high note both as traveller and writer. He went from Christiania to North Cape, that is, from one extremity of Norway to the other; and on his way

there and back he studied the manners and customs of the people, the natural beauties of the country, and the mineral and vegetable productions of the soil. And he tells what he learned and saw in a straightforward, simple, and unaffected style. The quantity of information of different kinds which the book contains is in fact remarkable, and it gives one an excellent opinion of the Norwegian people, and makes one desire to visit their picturesque and in many respects singular country. It is worthy of note that the author, though a good Frenchman, frequently seems to look at things as an Englishman would do, and that he bears repeated testimony to the fact that our country is tolerably well known and highly esteemed by Norwegians.

The next book we open causes us to return to Africa; it is entitled 'Séjour chez le Grand Chef de la Mekke,' and its author is M. Ch. Didier. This gentleman, it seems, is a friend of Mr. Burton, the well-known English traveller, whose remarkable book we lately noticed; and it was in his company that he set out on his journey, which ended in his visit to the Cherif, though Mr. Burton did not remain with him to the end. He was, however, accompanied by another Englishman. Going to a country but little known, and amongst a very strange and half-barbarous people, M. Didier has been able to produce a book which combines real solid instruction with high entertainment. The descriptions of the scenes he witnessed and the towns he visited are effective without being laboured; and his accounts of the people he went amongst are extremely curious. The Grand Cherif, though rarely honoured with European visitors, entertained him in almost European style—a proof how Western civilization is extending—and was of course extremely hospitable.

The fourth book is also an African one, 'Un Été dans le Sahara; and M. Eugène Fromentin is the author of it. It gives one a good idea of the way of living in that terrible climate, where, in the language of the author, "the brain becomes melted into vapour," and where "thirst is so incessant, that to drink irritates instead of appeasing it."

In 'Le Japon Contemporain,' by M. Ed. Fréssinet, we are taken to Japan, a country of which, now that our ships of war have gone there, we are no doubt destined to hear a good deal. Our author does not say that he has been to Japan himself; so we suppose his book is but a compilation of previous writers—probably those of Holland. It sums up very cleverly all that is known about that extraordinary country, which is as a sealed book to Europeans, and about their ways and customs, laws and literature, armies, commerce, and government of its still more extraordinary people.

List of New Books.

Ahn's Remodelled German Grammar, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Baker's Paragraph Bible, Pocket Vol., 1st and 2nd Samuel, 2s. 6d.
Baker's Paragraph Bible, Pocket Vol., Jeremiah and Lamentations, 2s. 6d.
Baker's Paragraph Bible, Pocket Vol., John, 1s. 6d.
Bell's (M. M.) Reporter's Manual, sq., limp, 6s. 2d.
Bain's (J.) Rationale of Arithmetical Teaching, 12mo, cl., 1s. 6d.
Beck's Public Economy of the Athenians, by Anth. Lamb, £1 1s.
Bradley's Sermons on the Christian Life, 2nd ed., 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.
Bunbury's (S.) Russia after the War, 2 vols., 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illust. with Life, fcp., 8vo, cl., 2s. 6d.
Burrow's (H.) Parochial Sermons, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Cairn's (J.) Letters, by Dr. J. Bonner, Vol. II., 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
Carleton's (W.) Tithes Protracted, 12mo, boards, 6s. 6d.
Churchill's (F.) Diseases of Women, 4th ed., 12mo, cloth, 12s. 6d.
De Burgh on the Revelations, 5th ed., 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Dumas's (A.) Two Dianas, 12mo, bds., 1s. 6d.
Eadie's (J.) Biblical Cyclopedia, 6th ed., 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Eadie's (J.) Dictionary of the Bible, 4th ed., 12mo, 2s. 6d.; gilt, 3s.
Fellowes' (Mrs. F. P.) Poems, 12mo, cloth, 3s.
Fowler's (W. C.) English Language, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Grassbrook's (H.) Sir Geoffrey, and other Poems, sq., cl., 3s. 6d.
Hawkins's (Rev. E.) Book of Psalms, fcp., 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Hie's Christianity in China, &c., 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
John Halifax, new ed., 1 vol., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Kennerly's (C. E.) Persepolis, 12mo, cl., 3s. 6d.
Kidd's Bible Class Notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews, 8vo, cl., 2s.
King's (R.) Principles of Geology, 4th ed., 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Kingley's (Rev. C.) Two Years Ago, 3 vols., fcp., 8vo, cl., £1 1s. 6d.
Lak's (A.) Kara, 8vo, cloth, 3s.
Lectures on Ladies, deliv. at Ladies' College, Liverpool, in 1836, 4s.
Lemmis's (E.) Italian Grammar, 2nd ed., 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Lever's (C.) Fortunes of Glencairn, 3 vols., post 8vo, cl., £1 1s. 6d.
Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Mrs. Gaskell, 2 vols., post 8vo, £1 4s.
Livy, 21st Book, with notes by Edmonds and Hollings, 8vo, 3s. 6d.
Low's (E. J.) Ferns, Vol. III., royal 8vo, cloth, 11s.
Maitland's History and Constitution of State Affairs, 1678-1704, 6 vols., £2.
McChesney's Memoir, new ed., 12mo, cloth, 3s.
Maurice's (F. D.) Gospel of St. John, 2nd ed., post 8vo, cloth.
Maurice's (F. D.) Life, Vol. III. and IV., post 8vo, cl., £1 4s.
Our Doctor's Note-Book, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Palmer's Church History, 12mo, cloth, 4s.

Phillips's Curran, &c., cheap edit., 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Pulsford's (J.) Quiet Hours, 2nd edit., 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Ramsay's (E. B.) Two Lectures, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Rogers's Law and Practice of Election Committees, 5th ed., cl., 16s.
Sang's (E.) Higher Arithmetic, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Scollern's (Dr. J.) Botany, 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Simpson's (W.) Epitome of Church History, 3rd edit., 12mo, cl., 5s.
Tom Brown's School Days, by an Old Boy, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Wilson's Works, Vol. VII., post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
— Tales of the Borders, Vol. II., 12mo, bds., 1s. 6d.
Wincom's (J. A.) Vineyard Labourers, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Young's (J. J.) Christ of History, 2nd edit., post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

WE have received one or two applications lately from telescopic and amateur astronomers, for some information relative to the recent appearance of spots on the sun. A group of spots, we are informed, was visible on the solar disk about a fortnight since, through a good ordinary telescope, and that they have now passed off. It happens that the Astronomical Society have recently presented their Medal to a gentleman, M. Heinrich Schwabe, of Dessau, who has made daily observations of this phenomenon for a period of thirty years; and the President's Address on the occasion of presenting the Medal offers in itself an interesting reply to the queries of our astronomical correspondents. It will be seen that the result of M. Schwabe's investigations has been to establish, with a degree of probability almost amounting to certainty, that the solar spots pass through the phases of maximum and minimum frequency, and *vice versa*, through a period not very different from ten years; but that during the last three years the results have shown symptoms of disturbance.

"Address delivered by the President, M. J. Johnson, Esq., on presenting the Medal of the Society to M. Schwabe:—

"Gentlemen,—The order of our proceedings has now brought us to the presentation of the medal which, as you have heard, the Council has awarded to M. Schwabe, for his discovery of the periodicity of the solar spots.

"M. Heinrich Schwabe is a gentleman resident in, and I believe a native of, Dessau, the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt Dessau, who, having no professional duties, has devoted much time and attention to scientific studies, and has attained considerable reputation in other departments of knowledge than that in which he is known to this Society. Among other accomplishments, I am informed that M. Schwabe is an excellent botanist, and has composed, though, I believe, not published, a flora of the neighbourhood of Dessau.

"It was in 1826 that he entered upon those researches which are now to engage our attention. I am not aware of the motive that induced him—whether any particular views had suggested themselves to his own mind—or whether it was a general desire of investigating, more thoroughly than his predecessors had done, the laws of a remarkable phenomenon, which it had long been the fashion to neglect. He could hardly have anticipated the kind of result at which he has arrived; at the same time we cannot imagine a course of proceeding better calculated for its detection, even if his mind had been prepared for it, than that which he has pursued from the very commencement of his career. Assuredly if he entertained such an idea, it was not borrowed from the authorities of the last century, to whom the solar spots were objects of more attention than they have been of late years.

"Nulla constanti temporum lege apparent aut evanescent," says Keil in 1739.—*Introduct. ad Physic. Astronom.* p. 253. "Il est manifest par ce que nous venons de rapporter qu'il n'y a point de règle certaine de leur formation, ni de leur nombre et de leur figure," says Cassini II. in 1740.—*Élém. d'Astron.* vol. i. p. 82.

"Il semble qu'elles ne suivent aucune loi dans leur apparitions," says Le Monnier in 1746.—*Justif. Astron.* p. 83.

"Solar spots observe no regularity in their shape, magnitude, number, or in the time of their appearance or continuance," says Long in 1764.—*Astron.* vol. ii. p. 472.

"Les apparitions des taches du soleil n'ont rien de régulier," says Lalande in 1771.—*Astron.* vol. iii. § 3191, 3d edit.

"And Delambre's opinion may be inferred from a well-known passage in the third volume of his *Astronomy* (p. 30), published in 1814, where treating of the solar spots he says, 'Il est vrai qu'elles sont plus curieuses que vraiment utiles.'

"I cite these passages to show, whatever might have been Schwabe's own view of the matter, that a periodicity of the spots was not a current idea at the time he entered upon the subject, and therefore that he has not merely developed a law for which men's minds were prepared, but that he has been, to all intents and purposes, the discoverer of it. The first suggestion I have met with (and that a very vague one) of anything of the kind occurs in the article 'Sonnenflecken,' in Gehler's 'Physikalisches Wörterbuch,' written by the elder Littrow, and published in 1836, long after Schwabe had been at work.

"It was in 1826, as I have said, that Schwabe began his observations, but I am not aware of any published results before those in No. 350 of the 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' which appeared in April 1838. Here he gives a summary of twelve years' labour, and though at this time he must have begun to foresee the issue, for the indications of periodicity are plain, he makes no remark, nor does the memoir appear to have attracted the attention of astronomers.

"From this time commence his annual contributions to the 'Astronomische Nachrichten;' but it was not till the end of 1843, when he had passed through two periods of maximum and minimum, that he very modestly remarks that his observations heretofore had given indications of periodicity which that year's result tended to confirm. Still the subject attracted little attention. As far as I can discover, the only person who had taken it up was Julius Schmidt, the present indefatigable Director of the Observatory at Olmütz, then residing near Hamburg. But the philosopher of Dessau was not disconcerted; he went on accumulating fresh proofs of his great discovery, which, when announced in 1851, by Alexander von Humboldt in the third volume of his immortal 'Cosmos,' came upon the world with all the freshness of novelty, though in reality the secret had been revealed eight years before.

"Now, gentlemen, what were the means and processes by which Schwabe arrived at his results? These he tells us in No. 350 of the 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' to which I have already referred.

"His instruments are two telescopes, by Fraunhofer, one a 3½, the other a 6-foot, with powers of 45, 64, and 96, the last only used in extreme cases. The apertures of his object-glasses were generally reduced to 1¼-inch and 2¼ inches, an arrangement by means of which he obtained the double advantage of being able to protect his coloured glasses, and to use lighter tints than would have been otherwise practicable. He particularly recommends glasses of a certain blue tint which he obtained from Munich.

"His observatory, I am informed by Mr. Carrington, is a small apartment on the top of his dwelling-house.

"His method of observation is as simple as his apparatus, and he has felt throughout his inquiries the force of the precept, as necessary in cases of this kind as in that which the poet had especially in view,—

'Servetur ad inum,

Qualis ab incepto processerit, et sibi constet,' from first to last he has never altered his system of classification and registration.

"His plan is to note by a number each spot in the order of its appearance, carrying on his notation from the first to the last spot in each year. He reckons an isolated spot, or a cluster of spots where there is no visible separation between their penumbrae, as one group. 'Hence,' he observes, 'the number of spots will depend in a great measure on the excellence of the telescope; and it often happens that clusters of many hundred, nay of many thousand spots, will be designated by one number only, just as a single isolated spot will be. So great, however, is the sun's tendency to present his spots in the form of clusters, that other observers will, in the course of a year, assuredly not find any great difference between their numbers

and mine.' But he particularly impresses on his readers that he attaches importance not so much on the absolute number of the groups, as on the ratio which obtains between them in different years.

"The result of his investigations, as you are aware, has been to establish with a degree of probability almost amounting to certainty, that the solar spots pass through the phases of maximum and minimum frequency, and *vice versa*, in a period not very different from ten years.

"The exact period Schwabe does not pretend to have determined. That it is liable to perturbation is evident. During twenty-seven years of the series the results were extremely regular; during the last three years they have shown symptoms of disturbance. The epoch of minimum, which, consistently with earlier indications, should have happened in 1853, did not occur until 1856.

"Such is the brief history of thirty years' labour, which, had I wished, I could hardly have prolonged; in fact, descriptively, there is little more to say about it.

"You will have observed that the instruments were of the simplest kind. And though the arrangements in the first instance, as must be the case in all physical researches, called for the exercise of thought and intelligence—qualities the possession of which, in a very high degree, no one who reads M. Schwabe's papers in the '*Astronomische Nachrichten*' will deny him—the arrangements once made, the observations were of a description requiring for their prosecution more experience than skill.

"It was not then for them, or for any special difficulty attending the research, that your council has thought fit to confer on M. Schwabe this highest tribute of the Society's applause. What they wish most emphatically to express is their admiration of the indomitable zeal and untiring energy which he has displayed in bringing that research to a successful issue.

"Twelve years, as I have said, he spent to satisfy himself—six more years to satisfy, and still thirteen more to convince, mankind. For thirty years never has the sun exhibited his disk above the horizon of Dessau without being confronted by Schwabe's imperturbable telescope, and that appears to have happened on an average about 300 days a-year. So, supposing that he observed but once a-day, he has made 9000 observations, in the course of which he discovered about 4700 groups. This is, I believe, an instance of devoted persistence (if the word were not equivocal, I should say, pertinacity) unsurpassed in the annals of astronomy. The energy of one man has revealed a phenomenon that had eluded even the suspicion of astronomers for 200 years!

"Let us hope that the example will not be lost. Men are apt to speak of astronomy as an exhausted science, meaning that all that can be known is known. No doubt being the most perfect, it is in one sense the most exhausted science. But the astronomer of Dessau has taught us that there are still mines rich in ore, though they lie deep buried, and must be worked with more assiduity and with more care. I can conceive few more unpromising subjects, from which to extract a definite result, than were the solar spots when Schwabe first attacked them.

"The only recent instance of perseverance, I can call to mind, comparable with the one before us, is that of Hencke, of Driessen, who is said to have spent the leisure of fifteen years in search of another planet; and at last, by the discovery of *Astræa*, gave the impulse which, responded to by Mr. Hinde, De Gasparis, and others, has numerically increased more than four-fold the known members of the solar system. The achievement in either case may not fall within the category of works of genius—but both resulted from qualities of mind scarcely less rare than genius, and are precisely of a kind that genius alone never could accomplish.

"The observations of Julius Schmidt, and Professor Wolf, lately of Berne, now, I believe, of Zurich, who has regularly observed the spots since

1849, fully confirm the general accuracy of Schwabe's results. But we are naturally led to inquire whether we can connect them with the statements of former observers. Professor Wolf, who has entered deeply into the general question, published a few years ago, in the '*Memoirs of the Philosophical Society of Berne*,' all the notices he was able to find, scattered in books and memoirs, from the time of the discovery of the spots in 1611; and from a comparison of them with more modern determinations he deduced a period 11.1 years. Without depreciating the industry and ingenuity displayed in that paper, I confess I am not disposed to place much reliance on the result, owing to the insufficient data on which it appears to me to be founded. The inquiry is rendered very difficult, because the old observers attended much more to the physical characteristics of the spots, and to their time of rotation, than to their number. Moreover, I know only of Scheiner and Derham who observed them continuously for any length of time—that is to say, for more than two or three years. Scheiner's attention was almost exclusively directed to physical peculiarities; and Derham's investigations ('*Phil. Trans.*' 1711) were obviously very desultory.

"Schwabe has not entered into speculations relative to the nature and origin of the spots, though he has been careful to note all remarkable appearances as they occurred; and of these he has given an admirable summary in the '*Astronomische Nachrichten*,' No. 473. There he calls attention to an appearance which, he says, is not uncommon, but which he cannot explain on the generally received theory, that the spots are portions of the surface of a solid body, seen through openings in a luminous atmosphere that surrounds it at a distance, and another intervening atmosphere. This theory of Sir W. Herschel, as you are aware, has been found adequate to explain most of the phenomena of the spots. But the case to which Schwabe alludes is this. On the above hypothesis a spot surrounded by a penumbra, will, by the effect of perspective, when it first makes its appearance on the disk, seem to be excentrically situated on the penumbra, the border of the penumbra towards the sun's centre appearing less broad than the other border. All this is intelligible, but why is not the penumbra equally illuminated all round? For it frequently happens that the border turned towards the sun's centre is dark grey, while that towards the sun's limb is bright grey, and between the latter and the nucleus there is a string of light almost as bright as the sun's disk.

"He also mentions having seen, though rarely, the phenomenon which, I find in Arago's notice of the life and works of Sir William Herschel, furnished Francis Wollaston and Lalande with an argument against Alexander Wilson, who was the first to advance the theory of the spots being cavities. The phenomenon is this:—Sometimes a spot surrounded by a penumbra passes over the sun's disk without the former undergoing any change of relative position, from the beginning to the end of its course. This apparently militates against the cavity theory. Arago says the objection is not insurmountable. 'Suppose,' says he, 'in such cases, that the sides of the openings in the photosphere, through which the spot appears, are not sloping.' But according to Wilson's theory the penumbra is formed by the sloping sides of the photosphere—and there is the penumbra. Therefore it appears to me that this explanation does not hold good on Wilson's view. According to Sir W. Herschel another stratum is interposed between the solid body of the sun and the photosphere. On this hypothesis, it is the part we see of the secondary stratum which constitutes the penumbra; if therefore it be sensibly depressed below the surface of the photosphere a change of relative position must ensue. Schwabe's explanation is, that when the phenomena in question occur the secondary stratum has risen to an unusual height, and is not sensibly depressed below the photosphere.

"There is another appearance, on which he lays

much stress, '*Lichtflocken*,' (light flakes,) which he conceives to be particles of matter floating on the verge of our atmosphere. But I must not exhaust your patience by entering into details, and refer those who are interested in the subject to Schwabe's own excellent description in No. 350 of the '*Astronomische Nachrichten*.'

"There is, however, one more topic too closely connected with our subject, and too remarkable to pass unnoticed.

"You are aware, gentlemen, it has been long known that the intensity of magnetic declination is subject to a daily variation; and this variation was also known to be in some way connected with the sun, attaining its maximum western limit when that body is at its upper and lower culmination, and its maximum eastern limit about six o'clock in the morning and evening. These are not the exact times, but they are sufficiently near for our purpose. About the year 1850, Professor Lamont announced that this variation was again liable to another variation, which observed a period, from maximum to minimum, and from minimum to maximum, of about ten years. He was led to this result by a discussion of his own observations at Munich. It was shortly after fully confirmed by our colleague, General Sabine, by the observations made at the Magnetic Observatories of Toronto and Hobarton. But in the course of the latter discussions General Sabine detected another important circumstance which had escaped Lamont, viz., that the periods of maximum variation of the declination-needle corresponded exactly with those of the maximum frequency of the solar spots, and *vice versa*, the minimum of the one with the minimum of the other. Hardly had General Sabine's paper been read before the Royal Society on March 15, 1852, when intelligence was received that two Swiss physicists, Professor Gautier of Geneva, and Professor Wolf of Berne, had arrived at the same conclusion, independently of each other, from a perusal of Lamont's results.

"All the observations I have mentioned were made during nearly the same time—between the years 1840 and 1851—comprehending only a single period of change. Obviously, therefore, in this state of the inquiry it was of the highest importance to obtain a trustworthy series made at another time and under different circumstances. Though hardly to be expected, it happened, most fortunately, that such a series was at hand.

"The diurnal variation was one of those subjects which, many years ago, had particularly interested the vigorous mind of the lamented Arago; and among his papers were found the records of a most laborious course of experiments, conducted with all the care which no one knew better than he how to bestow on a delicate investigation. These experiments, extending from 1820 to 1831, have been rigorously discussed by M. Thoman, and exhibit the prevalence of the same law that obtains in the later series.

"Nor does the evidence of connexion rest here. In a recent paper sent to the Royal Society, General Sabine has shown that at Toronto (the only series hitherto fully discussed) all the magnetic elements subjected to observation undergo similar variations. In the face of these coincidences, to doubt the relationship between the two phenomena seems to me to be almost as unreasonable as to doubt the influence of the moon on the tides of the ocean.

"M. Schwabe's service has been the discovery of an important astronomical fact, falling strictly within the cognisance of this Society. His merits are in no way affected, though, no doubt, the value of his discovery is enhanced, by this remarkable episode. No longer is its scope confined to the disclosure of a physical peculiarity in the constitution of the sun. It promises to be the means of revealing the prevalence of a principle, throughout the solar system, co-extensive with gravitation, and of establishing another link in the chain of analogies binding earth with other worlds, the ultimate effect of which on the progress of physical research no one can foresee."

SARDINIAN ANTIQUITIES.

At the Adelaide Rooms, West Strand, there is now on exhibition a collection of antiquities which has just reached this country, and which, whatever its marketable value may turn out to be, is well worthy the attentive consideration of the learned in art. It will be known to many of our readers that some years since a small assemblage of ancient remains was sold to the British Museum, by a distinguished connoisseur, the Commandant Barbetti, at the first price—without any deduction—which was placed upon it by the Commandant. A new and much larger series of antiquities, in the possession of the same antiquary, is now to be seen at the Adelaide Rooms, intended shortly to be offered for public sale. The account which the Commandant furnishes of these relics is as follows. In the years 1855 and 1856, the Chevalier Gaetano Cara, Director of the Royal Museum of Cagliari, undertook a series of excavations in the necropolis of the town of Tharros, an ancient maritime city of Sardinia, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Oristan, opposite Cape Frasca. Of the history of Tharros little or nothing is known, except that it was a colony founded by the Phœnicians. It was also sacked and plundered by the Vandals, in the invasion of Sardinia, under Genseric, during the reign of the first emperor Justinian. It also shared in the independence which was afterwards established throughout the island by the "judges" originally introduced by the Pisans. The excavations of Tharros have proved extremely rich in remains of ancient art and manufacture. The collection now brought together is the result of the labours of the Chevalier Cara, and is the property of the Commandant Barbetti. Several hundred tombs were explored amidst the sand and pebbles which cover the site of the ancient burial-place; many of them were found to be empty, whilst others furnished the results we now proceed to enumerate. The total of the objects comprising this collection is 2612. Of these, forty-three are necklaces, the majority of which are in excellent preservation, and one or two preserve, but little impaired, traces of unusual elegance and beauty. They are composed of balls, either of rock crystal, enamel, coloured clay, glass, gold, or silver, many of them with amulets attached, on which the eye of Isis and head of Typhon may be still traced. There are thirty-five gold rings mounted with scarabæi in hard stones and engraved. Two or three of these are distinguished for most exquisite workmanship. Of large rings for the purpose of confining and supporting women's hair, in silver, there are twenty-six. The beauty of the silver specimens is necessarily deteriorated by the blackening effects of time. Three other silver rings are of unknown use. The scarabæi mounted in gold and silver, in the form of amulets, are twenty-eight; those not mounted, 113. These two last mentioned classes form one of the most valuable and striking features of the collection, and will repay a lengthened study. Of broken scarabæi there are twenty; of silver rings mounted, eighty-three; of gold earrings, some of which are of rare form and beauty, eighty-three; of earrings in gold and silver, 106; of earrings in bronze, four; of rings, in bronze and iron, of various dimensions, forty-two; of bracelets, in silver and bronze, twenty; of bronzes of unknown use, fifty-eight; and of bells, in bronze and silver, six. A large class of objects, to the number of 601, is of great variety both as to nature and use. It comprises mirrors, tools, nails, fishing-hooks, needles, poniards, and utensils too numerous to mention. Of clay amulets there are 331; of pots in glass and enamel, 108; of Phœnic-Etrurian earthenwares, 27; of various potteries, 241; of objects unclassified, 149; of Carthaginian and consular coins, 176; and of bronze medals of distinguished personages, from Augustus down to Maximian and Diocletian, 336. The discovery of coins appears not to have been rich; the chief importance of the collection resting in the scarabæi, the glass, and the gold ornaments. A glass jug of exquisite proportions attracts immediate notice;

several double vessels of glass are interesting; two or three masks, and some pottery of good shape and material, will arrest the most cursory glance. Another most interesting object is a large flat ring of hollow glass, filled with some liquid, which originally formed the rim of the mouth of a cinerary urn of the same material. The whole collection will shortly, however, be brought to the test of public competition, and we forbear any further description of its contents. Along with it will be sold a Florentine cabinet inlaid with ivories, on which are tracings of scenes representing biblical subjects, and a large ivory bust of Cosmo de Medici II., of fine workmanship, executed by Alessandro Algardi in the fifteenth century. We may mention in conclusion that a history of the antiquities of Sardinia will be found in the travels of the Chevalier Della Marmora.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE Government have agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for the North-West American Exploring Expedition, which, it is expected, will proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Palliser, to its starting point to the west of Lake Superior. The expedition will be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as naturalist and surgeon, and by a gentleman specially as botanist, and Lieut. Blakiston, R.A., will be appointed to take magnetical observations.

Austria has hitherto taken but little part in geographical discovery, or in the scientific researches accompanying distant explorations. This might be expected from her being an inland state, and only recently having opportunity for maritime equipment and adventure. An expedition, however, was to start this week from Trieste on a voyage round the world, from which some scientific results of value may be anticipated. Dr. Hochstetter, for zoology and botany; M. Gellinek, for horticulture; M. Zeleny, for landscape painting; Dr. Scherzer, for ethnology and statistics; and Drs. Freudenfeld and Celebor, as observers and notaries for arts and sciences in general, are the chief scientific men attached to the expedition, which consists of 16 officers, 14 midshipmen, 200 sailors, 100 marines, and 4 medical men, in the steam-frigate, the *Novara*, of 1700 tons, built at Trieste. The route proposed to be taken is from Trieste to the Island of Lissa, Gibraltar, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, the Cape of Good Hope, the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Nicobar Islands, where it is expected that the expedition will arrive in December, and remain three months. Then to Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Manila, Amoy and Hong-Kong, Formosa, New Guinea, Melbourne and Sydney in Australia, New Zealand, New California, the Society, Marquesas, and Sandwich Islands, North America, Canada, Central America, Valparaiso, and by Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands. This is all a familiar route to navigators and scientific voyagers. If other nations have done much in all the places to be visited, yet there must be much left to reward the liberality of the Austrian government, and the zeal and labour of the members of the expedition.

Dr. Moritz Wagner, the celebrated German traveller, being too late to join the Austrian exploring expedition, in a voyage round the world, in the frigate *Novara*, has received from King Maximilian of Bavaria, the means of prosecuting his researches, during a period of two years, in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela. During nine years, Dr. Wagner, with the exception of the short time he was employed by the French, in their scientific expedition in the province of Constantine, and by the Russian Government in the Caucasus, has performed his journeys entirely at his own expense; the support, therefore, of the King of Bavaria comes most seasonably to forward this his fourth great scientific expedition. Dr. Wagner intends to conclude his journey by examining the Gulf of Nicoya, and the volcanic region of Nicaragua. We cannot help contrasting with the munificence of the King of Bavaria the

niggardly spirit of our own Government in this respect. We hear that an expedition is about to be sent to Japan, the richest and least examined ground on the globe for the naturalist; and that to all suggestions that a scientific officer should accompany the expedition, a deaf ear is turned by the Admiralty.

A list of the candidates recommended by the Astronomical Section of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the dignity of Correspondent, in the room of M. Lindeneau, deceased, was given last week. We have now to announce that the Academy has elected M. Peters, of Altona, who stood first in the list. He obtained forty-seven out of forty-nine votes; the other two votes were given to Mr. Adams, of Cambridge. We shall, however, probably have next week the pleasure of announcing the election of the latter gentleman, as he has been placed first on the list to fill up a vacancy caused by the death of M. Nelle de Bréauté.

Major Macdonald's cabinet of antiquities has been sold during the week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It comprised, among other curious objects, a collection of engraved gems from Cyrene, 22*l.* 10*s.* Four sling-bullets, some of which were inscribed with the names of the generals who had distinguished themselves in battle, 9*l.* 3*s.* A wreath formed of gold olive-leaves, found in the island of Coreyra, 28*l.*; an antique gold ornament from the island of Milo, 21*l.*; a very beautiful earring of Greek workmanship, from Coreyra, 14*l.* 5*s.*; an earring from the same locality, but of a later period, 9*l.*; a sacrificial vase in bronze, 9*l.*; an Egyptian cat in bronze, 9*l.*; a beautiful glass perfume vase, 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; an official seal of Amasis II. of the twenty-fifth dynasty, of the highest rarity and interest, 14*l.* 15*s.*; an ivory diptych of the fourteenth century, 30*l.*; Virgin and Child, in pear-tree, 19*l.*; a bronze mirror of high quality, the figures more finely engraved than usual, 18*l.* An important Greek bronze vase of fine work, 41*l.* 10*s.*; a Harpy in fine gold, an object of great rarity, 25*l.* 10*s.*; a basso-relievo of Apollo and the Nine Muses, in rosso-antico, 25*l.* 10*s.*; a fine Elizabethan boucal in silver gilt, of elegant form, 28*l.* 10*s.* The collection also contained some very interesting fibulae and other personal ornaments in silver, presenting a great variety of types, which produced in the aggregate nearly 200*l.* Total of the sale, 1639*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

One of our great lexicographers has said of the written language of England, that the darkest hieroglyphics or most difficult cyphers which the art of man has hitherto invented, were not better calculated to conceal the sentiments of those who used them from all who had not the key, than the state of our spelling is to conceal the true pronunciation of our words from all except a few well-educated natives. The anomalous state of the language, in this respect, is likely to receive more attention from the learned, in consequence of the offer of two prizes of 100*l.* and 40*l.* respectively, for the two best and approved essays on a reform in the spelling of the English language, by the introduction of a phonetic instead of the present unphonetic system. The essays are to include an historical account of the origin and growth of the present imperfect system of spelling, an analysis of the system of articulate sounds, and an exposition of those occurring in our language, with a notice of the various modes in which it has been attempted to express those sounds graphically, and a suggestion for doing so, in which care should be taken that no letter should express more than one sound, that no sound should be expressed by more than one letter, and that as few new types as possible should be admitted. The competition is open to Great Britain and Ireland, British America, and the United States, and the essays to be written in English, to be forwarded before the end of March, 1858, to Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Wallington, Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the adjudicators. The others are Professor Max Muller, of Oxford, Dr. Latham, A. J. Ellis, Esq., Edinburgh, and Isaac Pitman, Esq., Bath. These are names which give the utmost confidence in the attention which the essays under competition will receive.

as well as afford encouragement for expecting that the subject of phonetic writing will henceforth be more systematically considered by men of learning, instead of being left to the unaided efforts of zealous individuals, such as the publishers of the 'Phonetic Ntqz.'

The Third Annual Report of the General Post Office, while most satisfactory in its statements as to the administration and the finances of this branch of the public service, presents some points of interest in relation to literature and education. Exclusive of newspapers, the number of book packets posted during the year 1856 is estimated at nearly three millions, the average weight of each being about five ounces. The colonial book post has now been extended to every one of the British colonies and dependencies, with the exception of four or five places of minor consideration. An intercolonial book post has also been established among all the colonies over which the authority of the Postmaster reaches. The increase of the number of letters is still progressive at a rate greater than that of the increased population of the country, a fact that so far indicates extension of education, and of the benefits of social communication. Although the Post-office is not regarded directly as a source of revenue, it is gratifying to find that the net income is steadily increasing; the gross revenue already exceeds that of the years preceding the reduction of the rates. In 1856 the gross revenue was 2,867,954*l.*, the net revenue 1,207,725*l.*, the cost of management being 1,660,229*l.* In 1855, the last year of the old rates, the gross revenue was 2,389,787*l.*, the net 1,652,424*l.*, the cost of management being 687,813*l.* The total number of letters in 1856 was 388 millions, being an increase of upwards of 22 millions, or at the rate of $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. above the previous year. About a quarter of the whole letters are delivered in London and the suburban district, and counting those also which are despatched, nearly half the letters pass through the London office. In all countries where reduced rates have come into operation, the increase of numbers is large. To France, last year being the first of the recent reduction, the increase is above a million, or a third of the whole former number. Of newspapers of all kinds that passed through the Post-office in 1856 there were about 71 millions, about three-fourths bearing the newspaper stamp, and the others franked by postage stamps. The number of letters sent to the Dead Letter-office was 2,400,000, or 1 in every 2000 of the whole posted; and 550,000, or 1 in every 129 of the newspapers posted. This year's report contains a historical account of the Post-office in Ireland, as the two previous reports gave histories of the Post-offices of England and Scotland.

The rostrum seems to be recovering more of its former influence, if we may judge by the multitude and variety of lectures delivered on literary subjects by public men. Our leading statesmen and aspirants for political honours have of late habitually used this mode of bringing their views before the public, and in the field of history and literature a host of lecturers are making themselves on all sides heard. Mr. Thackeray is going to Oxford next, with his lectures on the Georges. Principal Scott, of Owen College, Manchester, has been lecturing on Dante, at the Marylebone Institution, this week. Mr. Tite, M.P., has been addressing the Bath Literary and Philosophical Association on "Horace, and his times, as illustrated by his writings;" and Mr. Under-Sheriff Rose has been defending Lord Bacon's personal character, and proving, to the satisfaction of a numerous audience, in the parish of St. Martin's, that the Chancellor of James I. was as upright as a judge as he was illustrious as a philosopher. Lord John Russell, who has distinguished himself by occasional addresses of this kind, has lately intimated his purpose of giving no more lectures, as the preparation of them interfered too much with his public occupations.

The Rev. William Lee, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, and author of 'Lectures on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures,' has been elected to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in

Dublin University, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Fitzgerald to the see of Cork.

The library of the late Professor Von der Hagen, of Berlin, the result of fifty years' diligent collecting, will be sold by public auction on the 18th of May. The catalogue, which has just been published, contains eight thousand volumes of choice works, including German, Scandinavian, English, French, and Spanish literature. Amongst them, are most valuable books on the history of the German language, the *Nibelungen Lied*, and the heroic poetry and songs of the Minnesingers. There are, besides many autographs, a copy of the first edition of 'Parcival and Titirel,' with two hundred and twenty-nine woodcuts, a very rare specimen. The collection includes several editions of the *Nibelungen* song, with written commentaries on each line, by Dr. Von der Hagen; an original MS. by Tieck, in his own handwriting, of his unpublished version of the *Nibelungen*; and a fine copy of 'Hans Sachs,' in five folio volumes, besides many classical works with Goethe's manuscript remarks.

The Geographical Society of Paris held its annual sitting a few days ago. A committee presented a report, in which the recent explorations of Dr. Livingston in Africa were passed in review; and it was proposed to accord to him for them the Society's annual prize, "for the most important geographical discovery of the year." The proposition was agreed to by acclamation. Some discussion afterwards took place on the means of extending the commerce of Algeria into the interior of Africa, and of reaching Senegal from Algeria via Timbuctoo; also in some of the states of central America. M. Daussy was afterwards elected President, and M. de la Roquette and M. Davenzac Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

A congress of the Learned Societies of Paris has been sitting in Paris during the last few days, but nothing of importance to the readers of an English journal has taken place in it. In the Archaeological Section, Mr. Parker of Oxford read a paper on the precise date of the foundation of certain of the oldest churches of France.

Professor Borguet, of Liège, is to proceed in a few days to Rome, to beg permission of the Pope to make scientific researches into the archives of the Vatican. He will be accompanied by two artistic professors, empowered to found in the eternal city an academy of fine arts, similar to the existing French institution on the Pincian hill.

An interesting law-suit is now occupying the courts in Brussels. A Monsieur Marneffe, the "conservator" of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, as plaintiff, complains that Monsieur Schayes, a well-known literary character, and curator of the Museum of Antiquities and Ancient Arms, as defendant, borrowed from him, and neglected to return, a valuable MS. in the Flemish language, by the great painter Rubens. The MS. is alleged to be on the principles of art, in Rubens' own handwriting, and the damages are laid at five thousand francs. The lawyers on both sides have hunted up much ancient lore, and accumulated a mass of curious historical evidence on the ways and habits of the great Flemish painter. Amongst other things, the defendant asserts that, when Rubens wrote on art, he never employed the Flemish, but invariably the Italian language, and that the MS. cannot consequently be his own genuine production.

Mr. Newstone, the English Vice-Consul of Metelin, is busy making excavations on the Halicarnassus. He has already succeeded in freeing from debris and rubbish the magnificent mausoleum which Queen Artemisia erected to her husband's memory. Two lions in marble, a sphynx, and one of the four horses which probably surmounted the tomb, have been brought to light, together with various statues, vases, and medals.

A new periodical has appeared in Turin under the title of the 'Gabinetto Letterario,' which seems got up with great care, and is very well edited. The principal articles in it are extremely well executed translations from the most popular French, English, and German writers.

The city of Paris has granted a piece of ground

in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, for the construction of a monument to the late F. Aragó. The expense of this monument is to be paid by subscription.

One of the most celebrated of the Greek poets of the present day, Dionysius Salomos, died the other day, in the island of Corfu.

M. Tegoborski, a Russian writer on political economy, of considerable eminence, has just died.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW MUSEUM AT NUREMBERG.

It is now several years since it was resolved to found a national German Museum in Nuremberg. The scheme has been gradually progressing, and has lately received a great impetus from the presentation to it, by the King of Bavaria, of the old Carthusian monastery in Nuremberg. This building has been rarely visited by strangers, but little noticed by the inhabitants of the city, and has been falling silently into decay behind its dark walls, almost unheeded. It is, however, well worthy of attention, and on examination will be found to be one of the most remarkable remnants of German art of the middle ages. It was founded in 1381, at a period when architecture had just put forth its fullest beauty, by a wealthy inhabitant of Nuremberg, Maquard Mendel, after the loss of a beloved wife, in the hope there to find a refuge from his sins and his sorrows. He made a journey to Rome, to obtain permission from the Pope, Urban the Sixth, which was granted, and in 1381 the ceremony of laying the first stone was performed with great solemnity in the presence of King Wenzel, Cardinal Pileus, the Archbishops of Mayence and Prague, and a host of Bishops, Princes, Landgraves, and Dukes, who laid large offerings and money on the foundation-stone for the furtherance of the holy purpose. The work was begun in earnest, and went rapidly on, so that in eight months the choir of the church was completed, and in 1382, the founder, with several brothers, took up their abode in the building. The church consists of a large nave without side aisles, with lofty arched windows, and, according to the rule of the Carthusian order, without spire or tower. There are two cloisters, round which the cells are arranged; attached to the monastery are spacious farm premises and a large garden. After the death of the founder, who bequeathed all his fortune to it, the monastery prospered more and more; donations flowed in from various quarters, and many cells were added, at their own cost, by persons desirous to be admitted to the community. When the Reformation spread to Nuremberg, Blasius Stöckel, the then existing Prior, adopted the new opinions, and most of the monks following his example, they laid aside their monastic dress, and the church with all its adjacent buildings was given to the town. These, with the lands belonging to it, were in part sold, the cells remaining at the disposal of the retired monks. They were, later, used as an asylum for the widows of clergymen. For a whole century, until 1615, the church stood unused, when it was again devoted to public worship. It passed from protestant again into catholic hands, and was kept in tolerable repair until 1814, when the decay of this noble edifice began and rapidly progressed under the troops who during the war were quartered in it; and had not Louis of Bavaria, the art-loving King, in 1829, stepped in to rescue it from destruction, it is probable that scarcely one stone of the beautiful cloisters would have remained on another. The monastery will now be redeemed and converted to the use of the German nation, and within its walls will be collected the materials for a grand national museum. Here will be deposited the archives of Germany, (one hundred and twenty thousand of which are already brought together,) a library of books relating to German history, amounting at present to upwards of forty thousand volumes, besides nineteen thousand MSS., many of them rare and of great value. The coin and seal department is very rich; the illustrations

of the customs and manners of the ancient Germans, consisting of pictures, utensils, weapons, &c., are numerous; nothing is considered too mean for admission, whilst the highest works of ancient art may be found in the collection. All that bears on the private and public life of the early German peoples has been sedulously searched out during many years, so that on the re-opening of the National Museum in its new locality, it will be found already well stored with treasures. The church will be dedicated to the reception of works of art; where originals cannot be procured, excellent copies and casts will be supplied, so that the history of the various epochs may be studied; and a collection will be made of sculpture in wood, and stone castings in metal, paintings on glass, tapestries, frescoes, &c. The adjoining sacristy, which is two stories high, and a Gothic chapel, will contain the smaller works of art: the chapel will be devoted entirely to objects of ecclesiastical antiquity, including crucifixes, sacerdotal vestments, and sacred vessels and plate. One cloister, measuring six hundred Bavarian feet, is to be lined with casts and monumental and architectural ornaments of every kind, whilst the smaller cloister will be enclosed with windows, and reserved for weapons of war and of the chase, saddles and carriages. From these cloisters a passage leads to the farm-buildings, which again are united with the library; in these will be arranged the coins and medals. The cells will be fitted up with ancient household utensils, and many are already occupied by artists, who are employed in making copies of various works of art. It is proposed to lay out the large grounds attached to the monastery in gardens, planned chronologically, to give an idea of the state of horticulture and modes of gardening from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The project of the great German museum includes every branch of science, art, and literature, seems well planned, and promises to be well carried out. No town in Germany could have been chosen better for the purpose than the ancient city of Nuremberg, and no patrons for the undertaking more liberal or enlightened than the royal house of Bavaria.

One of the finest private collections of pictures in Europe, the property of a gentleman named Patureau, of Brussels, has just been sold by auction at Paris, and it has created great sensation. The most important lot was a Hobbema, representing *Water-mills*, which, after a long competition, was knocked down for the large sum of 3860*l.*, to a retired merchant, named Schulze, of Berlin. It is an admirable painting, and it was given out before the sale that the English Government had determined on securing it at any cost. The other more important sales were as follow:—*A Landscape*, by Wynant, for 380*l.*, to the Louvre at Paris; *Spring and Autumn*, by Boute, for 580*l.*, to the Marquis of Hertford; *A Swing and Open Air Concert*, by Pater, for 1208*l.*; *A Camp and a Military Scene*, by the same, for 620*l.*; *A Landscape*, by Wouvermans, for 1200*l.*, to the Emperor; *An Infant Jesus Sleeping*, by Murillo, for 1260*l.*, to the Empress; *Cattle*, by Berghem, 200*l.*; *A Bacchante*, by Greuze, 688*l.*; *Child's Head*, by ditto, 486*l.*; *A Dutch Tavern*, by Ostade, 2060*l.*; *St. Theresa Interceding for Souls in Purgatory*, by Rubens, 640*l.*; *A Landscape*, by Ruysdael, 520*l.*; *A Marine View*, by Cuypp, 1040*l.*; *Entrance into a Town*, by Van der Heyden, 580*l.*; *A Landscape*, by Vandevelde, 960*l.*; *Temptation of St. Anthony*, by Teniers, 140*l.*; *Men Drinking*, by the same, 172*l.*; *Halt of Horsemen*, by Wouvermans, 2004*l.*, to the Empress; *A Horse Soldier Dismounted*, by Dujardin, 560*l.*; *A Player on the Cittern*, by Ostade, 724*l.*; *Repose in the Country*, by Coques, 1800*l.*, to the Marquis of Hertford; *Animals Grazing*, by Paul Potter, 602*l.*; *A Mythological Subject*, by Rubens, 418*l.*; *March of an Army*, by Wouvermans, 504*l.*, to the Louvre; *Young Woman Dressing*, by Van Mieris, 788*l.*; *Portrait of a Rabbi*, by Rubens, 604*l.*; *Portrait of Martin Pepin*, by Vandyck, 600*l.*; *A Guard House*, by Teniers, 820*l.*; *Psyche*, by Greuze, 1088*l.*; *A*

Child's Head, by Greuze, 648*l.*; *A Calm Sea*, by W. Vandevelde, 400*l.*, to the Marquis of Hertford; *A View of Haarlem*, by Ruysdael, 440*l.*; *A View in Norway*, by the same, 272*l.* It is said that some of the purchases were made for the English Government.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Paul Delaroche, an exhibition of all his paintings, with the exception of six, from his first, executed in 1822, down to his last, the *Virgin Mary contemplating the Crown of Thorns*, which is unfinished, has within the last few days been opened in Paris. The exhibition comprises also his drawings, 112 in number, and his productions in water colours. Of the six paintings that do not figure in the exhibition, two, *Mary in the Desert*, and the *Reading Lesson*, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, were promised, but being at Manchester could not be spared; one, *Charles I. insulted by the Parliamentary Soldiers*, was promised by the late Earl of Ellesmere, but his death has prevented the promise from being fulfilled; another, the *Children of Edward*, is now at Edinburgh; and the other two, *Cromwell* and *Charles I.*, are the property of the Museum of Nismes, the authorities of which have refused to lend them. The exhibition takes place in the Palais des Beaux Arts, which Delaroche has rendered famous by his hemicycle.

The French Government has decided that the catalogue of the approaching Exhibition of Fine Arts shall record works of art executed in public buildings during the past year, and which being fixed cannot be exhibited.

M. Martinet, a French engraver, of note, has been elected by twenty-three votes out of thirty-six, a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Paris, in the section of Engraving, in the room of the late Baron Desnoyers.

It is intended to erect in Sardinia a monument to the Piedmontese soldiers who fell in the Crimean war. Alexandria is mentioned as the site most likely to be selected, but it has not as yet been finally determined on.

The Austrian Art Union in Vienna contains in its present exhibition only one piece of sculpture—namely, a beautifully executed medallion portrait, in marble, of the composer Liszt, by the celebrated Dresden artist, Rietschel.

A new altar has been erected in the chapel of the Virgin, on the south side of the cathedral of Cologne. It is a beautiful gothic structure, and is ornamented with a magnificent picture by Overbeck, the largest easel picture of this celebrated German master. It represents the ascension of the Virgin, and is now for the first time uncovered to the public.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

M^DLE. PICCOLOMINI made her first appearance on Tuesday evening, in *La Figlia del Reggimento*. Her reception was an ovation. The charm of youth is never lost upon a Haymarket audience, and when it is united, as in this instance, with sparkling acting and a voice deliciously fresh, it never fails to secure a triumph. Showers of bouquets and storms of applause attested the popularity of the favourite, which has unquestionably risen since last season. The English are naturally, as all the world knows, a cold people, difficult to be moved, and slow in the awakening of their emotions. But, once touched, they are quite as absurd as the most impulsive of their neighbours. Some of the criticisms on M^dle. Piccolomini, reflecting the fervour of the audience of Tuesday night, illustrate this tendency to extravagance in a very remarkable manner. One writer, in a panegyric written throughout in a similar vein, thus describes M^dle. Piccolomini's execution of the *finale* of the first act, *Convien partir*:—"No impassioned daughter of the south ever expressed the sweet sadness of unsatisfied love with all its profound emotions more truthfully; and when we state that M^dle. Piccolomini threw the golden mist of poetry around the spontaneous ebullitions of passion, rendering the bright brilliant, and cover-

ing the heedless outpourings of impulse with the soft and delicate splendours of art, some idea may be formed of the merits which have drawn from us such an eulogy." It is curious enough to find this writer expressing a hope that "such spontaneous and unanimous homage," as the young *artiste* received from the audience, "may not turn her head," and "prevent her from still pursuing those various studies, without which the highest point of artistic greatness is not to be attained." We hope so too; but must confess, at the same time, that we think she is in much greater danger of having her head turned by the printed homage which survives the occasion, and is capable of influencing opinion at a distance, than by the "spontaneous and unanimous homage" which explodes in the theatre. The vice of the English in the way of establishing an operatic reputation, shows itself chiefly in this kind of unintelligible jargon. If we do not indulge in serenades, or break out into charivaris, or dispossess the horses of the right to convey their lovely burthens home, after enchanting her Majesty's aristocracy, we have a mode of demonstrating our admiration, which is less susceptible of a rational excuse, and is likely in the end to injure rather than to serve its object. The judicious grieve at these overcharged eulogies, and the sceptical regard them with suspicion. We believe that M^dle. Piccolomini will rise superior to the plaudits of her dangerous admirers, and that, in the midst of flattery, she will not forget what is due to herself and her art. She has not yet conquered all the ground necessary to that complete dominion which she justly aspires to wield. But she appears to be addressing herself earnestly to the labours that lie before her; and in the interval that has elapsed since her last appearance in London, the common impression she has made is, that her voice is stronger, and her general power more matured. On Thursday, *La Traviata* was produced. M^dle. Piccolomini's performances in these parts have been reviewed at so much length in our columns, that we need not now enter into details, but we will take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

The repetition of *La Favorita*, at Her Majesty's Theatre, has deepened the impression made in the first instance by Signor Giuglini. The audience have become more familiar with his style, and are better prepared to appreciate the sweetness and tenderness of his voice; while on his part familiarity with his audience has produced increased self-possession, and a more complete command of his powers. The opera, upon the whole, improves by repetition, and as we may never hope to witness such a cast as that which introduced the piece to the Parisian public upon its first representation, nearly twenty years ago, when Duprez appeared as *Fernando*, or even that which more recently delighted the Covent Garden audiences, when the principal parts were played by Grisi and Mario, we have the greater reason to prize the excellence with which the work has been produced in the present season. The choruses are remarkably accurate, and exhibit the results of extremely careful training. In this department, as also in the orchestra, there appears to be an accession of strength. Signor Bonetti, whom we had not space to notice last week, deserves high praise for the indefatigable energy and faultless precision with which he guides and controls the multitude of musical utterances, whose delicacy, harmony, and expression depend upon the skill and exactitude with which they are combined. The enthusiasm of the conductor may be partly attributed to the climate in which he received his musical education; but his thoroughly scientific acquirements, and his instinctive feeling of his art, take a wider range, and embrace a larger horizon than that of the Italian school. The orchestra is more powerful than it was last season, but the weight seems to fall upon the wind instruments, and in order to restore the balance, a slight addition should be made to the stringed instruments.

Donizetti's *Maria di Rohan* was presented on Saturday at the Royal Italian Opera. There is no piece in the whole range of the lyric drama in which

the histrionic bears so large a proportion to the strictly musical interest. It is one of the feeblest works of Donizetti, and one of the least attractive of all the operas that keep their place on the lyric stage. A few passages there are in which the ability of the composer appears, and which afford opportunity for the display of high vocal art. But on the whole the music is heavy and commonplace, and there is not a single melody which clings to the memory, or has attained distinct popularity. Ronconi's representation of *Enrico, Duc de Chevreuse*, a marvellous effort of dramatic genius and power, alone has preserved the opera, and will always make it attractive. The story is simple in its main points, and until the third act is somewhat tame and uninteresting. *Maria di Rohan* (Madame Rosa Devries), for family reasons, has married the *Duc de Chevreuse* (Ronconi), but her heart is with the *Count de Chalais* (Neri Baraldi), to whom she had previously been attached. *Chevreuse* and *Chalais* are intimate friends. In continuing to show his attachment to the Duchess, *Chalais* seems drawn on by an uncontrollable passion, which overpowers the real regard he had for his friend. *Chevreuse* had obtained from the King (Louis XIII) a pardon for *Chalais*, who had killed the nephew of Cardinal Richelieu in a duel. After this *Chalais* challenges *Armando di Gondi* (Mdlle. Didiée), a young courtier who spoke lightly of *Maria di Rohan*. *Chalais* not appearing at the appointed time, his friend *Chevreuse* takes his place, and kills his adversary. *Maria* having heard of the intended duel, had herself detained *Chalais* by her entreaties and fears for his safety. A letter, however, which he had written to *Maria*, in anticipation of the possible result of the duel, falls into the hands of Richelieu, who in order to be revenged on both his enemies forwards it to *Chevreuse*. It is at this point that the grand dramatic power of Ronconi is displayed. In the early parts of the plot, the *Duc* had manifested the most devoted love to his wife, and the frankest cordiality to his friend. The sudden transition from reposing confidence, to a full sense of his wife's infidelity and his friend's treachery, is represented with intense force by Ronconi. It is not as in *Othello*, whose jealousy is gradually wrought up to madness by a succession of evidences, but here there is one abrupt revelation of guilt, and one terrific outburst of passion. *Chevreuse* is sitting alone, feeble from a wound in the recent duel, when the fatal letter is brought to him. A glance reveals the state of matters, for the words of *Chalais* were few, and a portrait of *Maria* is returned along with the letter.

"Fra poco estinto gorse
Cadò per te l'eterno
Silenzio della tomba
Coprirà l'amor mio.
Piangi, ma in cor soltanto. . . Ultimo addio
Da mi ricevi, e la tua dolce imago
Riprendi."

Here (not at the latter period marked in the stage direction of the *libretto*) Ronconi starts up suddenly, and in tones of wild utterance, and with action of surging emotion, reveals the tumult of his mind:—

"Che? Maria? dessa! e Riccardo!
La scorsa notte! Oh rabbia!
No, no... spinto maligno
Illuse gli occhi miei...
Esser non pote."

Looking at the portrait he adds, "Ah! che pur troppo è lei;" and then follow strains of amazement, grief, despair, and resolution of revenge, the music of which is scarcely worthy of the scenes, nor the natural powers of the singer equal to the task of rendering it, yet by the most skilful vocal art, aided by intense dramatic power, Ronconi keeps the audience agitated and delighted. In the interview with *Maria*, and in the scene where *Chalais* enters, and where *Chevreuse* returns after having killed the destroyer of his peace, the excitement is sustained by a succession of efforts of the highest power. Apart from the music of the opera, the acting of Ronconi in these closing scenes is one of the grandest displays of tragic art that can now be witnessed on the stage. It throws into the shade the other leading parts of the opera, though they also are of considerable dramatic inter-

est. That of *Maria di Rohan* was suitably sustained by Madame Devries, who, by consummate art and studied exertion, makes the most of a voice naturally of large power and compass, but deficient in clearness and smoothness of tone. The difficult *aria* following the expressive prayer in the last act was given with much effect. In the part of *Chalais* Neri Baraldi, who was first and not frequently heard last season, established himself as a pleasing and accomplished tenor singer. The vocal triumph of the evening, however, belonged to Mdlle. Didiée, whose fine contralto voice in several pieces found ample scope, especially in the *cavatina* in the second act, "Son leggero nell'amore," and in the *aria* in the early part of the opera, with the lively refrain "A giudicar da quel che par," in both of which this rising singer elicited the unanimous applause of the audience. The elaborate overture, and the music throughout, was admirably performed by the orchestra, and the opera, which has not been presented for several years past, was very efficiently set upon the stage.

Mario's re-appearance as *Mauricio* in the *Trovatore*, has been the event of this week at the Royal Italian Opera. This part he first undertook at the close of last season, after the departure of Tamberlik, and he has since in Paris acquired the experience which secured the admirable representation on Thursday evening. He was in his best voice, and threw into the part all the dramatic intensity of which it is capable, whether in the passages of tender feeling, such as the prison scene, or in the more heroic music, such as the stirring *Cabaletta*, "Di quella pira," at the close of the third act. In the part of *Leonora* Madame Grisi has already been heard in London, though not at this house. It is not in Verdi's works that she would have been most fitted to excel even in her best days, and it is only by frequent modification of the original music, as well as by vocal contrivances of the highest artistic skill, that she achieves the success that undoubtedly attends the effort. Much of the effect is also due to the dramatic spirit and perfect taste with which Grisi manages this like all other parts which she sustains. The *Azucena* of Mdlle. Didiée and the *Comte di Luna* of Graziani are excellent performances, and both of these artists have sensibly improved in artistic culture since last season.

On Monday evening the season of the Philharmonic Society commenced under favourable auspices. The subscription, we understand, is as good as last year, and the musical arrangements, under the direction of Professor Sterndale Bennett, are such as will sustain the high character of these classical meetings. To the complaints occasionally heard of the absence of novelty at these concerts, the directors have too sufficient an answer in the absence of any compositions in recent years approaching the standard of the masters whose works are performed by the Society. In the programme of Monday evening were included Haydn's symphony in E flat, and Beethoven's in D, No. 2; Weber's *Euryanthe* overture, and Cherubini's overture *Les Deux Journées*; Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor; and vocal pieces of Spohr, Paer, and Weber. Madame Rudersdorf and Signor Belletti were the vocalists of the evening, and Miss Arabella Goddard, in the unexpected absence of Mr. Charles Hallé, delighted the audience by her brilliant performance of Mendelssohn's fine concerto. The orchestra displayed the most perfect art in the performance of concerted works. M. Sainton, a valuable accession to the band, elicited much applause by his solo variations on the theme of the andante movement in Haydn's symphony. M. Piatti's skill was also admired in a violoncello solo by Kummer. There are to be only six concerts of the Philharmonic Society this season.

Another attempt to dispose of the St. James's Theatre by auction was made on Tuesday, but the biddings reached no higher than 19,900*l.*, when the property was bought in, the reserved price being 30,000*l.* The building alone is stated to have cost 50,000*l.*, besides 86,000*l.* for the freehold ground. During this season the house is not quite so deserted as in previous years. At Easter it was open for the

performances of the Scottish comedian, Sir William Don, Bart., and Mr. Mitchell announces the engagement of the company of the Bouffés Parisiens, who for two seasons have amused the French fashionable world at the Théâtre des Bouffés, in the Champs Elysées, and in the Théâtre Comte, in the Passage Choiseul. M. Offenbach with his orchestra accompanies them, as director of the music. The engagement commences on the 20th May.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Cork Daily Reporter* gives a glowing account of the reception given during last week to Miss Helen Faucit in that city, stating that her audiences are chiefly composed of the most prominent among artists and men of letters. "If it be a solace to Miss Faucit, to be sought after and so patronised at her performances, we know of no actor or actress who have more just cause to be proud of their Dublin audiences, from the distinguished men we have seen within the walls of 'Old Hawkins-street' nightly for the last week, than she has; nor do we know many, if any, in tragic powers equally deserving of such attendance."

A little piece, produced at the Bouffés Parisiens, called *Docteur Miracle*, presents the peculiarity of having two distinct scores to the same libretto, each by a different composer, and each executed on alternate nights by the same performers. The reason of this is, that some time ago the management of the theatre offered to young composers a prize for the best composition for a given libretto, and that the two in question were declared by competent judges to be the best of a vast number sent in, and to be of equal merit. The two partitions are not very important in themselves, but they seem to indicate that their authors possess talent. The names of these two young men are Bizet and Lecoq.

Madame Ristori, in her last appearance but one on the Vienna stage, astonished her audience by acting in an amusing scene, which, though it frequently occurs in Italy, is seldom if ever witnessed north of the Alps. The little comedy was entitled *Cio che piace alla prima attrice* (that which is most agreeable to the principal actress). In this piece a lively and witty conversation was carried on by Madame Ristori from the stage with different friends scattered through the pit, who in their turn conversed with other friends placed in the boxes, who again addressed the actress on the stage. Madame Ristori talked easily, declaimed from the *Maid of Orleans*, told anecdotes of her youth and of her early artistical career, and after half an hour of the most complete and natural acting, and the brightest and most brilliant conversation, closed the piece by saying, that the power of keeping the attention of the public chained so long, this it was *che piace alla prima attrice*.

Professor Von Schwind of Munich has received an order from the King of Bavaria, on the eve of his departure for Italy, to execute within four years an oil painting, representing the storming of Jerusalem by the Crusaders.

The 25th of April, the anniversary of Torquato Tasso's festival day, has been fixed for the consecration of the new monument which the present Pope is erecting over the grave of the illustrious poet in the church of Saint Onofrio in Rome.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL. — April 20th. — Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Mr. T. W. Branstom, M.P., Dr. James Campbell, R.N., Major-General W. G. Moore, the Earl of Munster, Captain Laurence Trent Cave, Mr. William Reed, Mr. George R. Smith, Mr. Robert Sweeting, and Mr. John Vincent, were elected Fellows of the Society. The President announced that the astronomical observations by Dr. Vogel and Corporal Maguire in Central Africa had been received from the Foreign-office, through the kindness of the Earl of Clarendon; also, a copy of a despatch from her

Majesty's consul at Tripoli, and a copy of a letter from Corporal Maguire, dated Kaka, announcing the reported assassination of Dr. Vogel at Wadai. Sir Roderick however remarked, that this was a mere hearsay report, and cautioned the members against placing much faith in it, reminding them that similar statements had gained circulation of the deaths of several other African travellers, who had subsequently, as he hoped would be the case with Dr. Vogel, returned to the country alive and well. Sir Roderick then stated that he had received a communication from Sir J. Herschel, enclosing a portion of a letter from Mr. Maclear, her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape, in which he remarks that Dr. Livingston's observations had been reduced and sent to England. The exploit of crossing the African continent from west to east, and of perseveringly fixing, by astronomical observations, the interesting features of the path, combined in placing the poor missionary prominently in the front rank of the most celebrated explorers. In connexion with this subject, the Chairman informed the meeting that the Government of Portugal had sent out orders to Mozambique to support Dr. Livingston's late companions at the public expense of that province, until his return to claim them. The President then informed the meeting that a letter had been received from Mr. J. Ball, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stating that Government had agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for the North-West American exploring expedition, and that the expedition would proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Palliser, to its starting point to the west of Lake Superior, for the purpose of surveying vast tracts of British North America, particularly the country watered by the affluents of the Saskatchewan, and with the view of examining the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains in our own territories, and possibly of discovering a new practicable passage to Vancouver Island. Sir Roderick further stated that the expedition would be accompanied by Dr. Hector, who had been recommended by him as a geologist, naturalist, and surgeon; by Lieut. Blakiston, R.A., F.R.G.S., to take magnetic observations; and by a botanist. Dr. Baikie, R.N., desired to place on record his views respecting the origin of the present inhabitants of the Island of Fernando Po. Described by Captain Owen, and afterwards by Dr. Thompson, they were known under the name of Adiya; by traders they are called Bubi. Dr. Baikie, from information he had received from Mr. Davis, R.N., believes that the proper title of the people to be Bâon, the word Adiya meaning simply *town*. The papers read were:—1. 'Notes of a Journey Eastward, from Shiraz to Tesja and Darab, and thence Westward, by Tehran to Kazeran, in 1850,' by Mr. Consul Abbot; communicated by the Earl of Clarendon. 2. 'Proposed Search for Dr. Leichardt's Missing Party,' by Mr. Samuel Sidney. 3. 'Return of the North Australian Expedition, under Mr. A. C. Gregory,' communicated by Mr. G. F. Leslie. 4. 'Chronological Table of the Earthquakes in the West Indies, &c.,' by M. Andrés Poey, Director of the Meteorological Observatory at the Havana.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—April 15th. Mr. A. Ameuney read a paper 'On the Druses of Mount Lebanon.' Mr. Ameuney, who is a native of Beirut, in Syria, described how when a boy he was carried by his mother into the Druse country to visit an aunt who resided there, when he visited also a princess of the Druses, the mother of their present chief. This visit, and the strange reports current at Beirut with regard to the character, manner, and mysterious religion of the people, made a deep impression on his mind, and the desire of making himself better acquainted especially with their religious opinions, haunted him continually. After the conquest of Syria by Ibrahim Pasha in 1831, the Christians of Syria had more liberty, and Mr. Ameuney had opportunities which were wanting before of intermixing with the population of Lebanon, which was further facilitated by his acquaintance with the American missionaries. Thus during

five years he was in constant intercourse with them, passing the summers with them in the mountains, and visited in Beirut by their chiefs in winter. In one of his visits to the mountains in 1848, he first saw one of the books of the Druse religion, but did not obtain possession of it then; but in the following year, when Ibrahim invaded the country of the Druses, he obtained several of their books from the Egyptian soldiers, who had carried them away as plunder. These he read and studied eagerly, not arrested by the discovery that, so jealous are this singular people of their secrets, that it is considered one of their most sacred duties to murder any one, not a Druse, who was known to possess or to have read their books, or to have gained any knowledge of their mysteries; yet he found that their most secret and important mysteries were not committed to writing at all, and he came at last to the conviction, in which the most learned of the American missionaries shared, that those mysteries are never likely to be known to any but the initiated, who are bound by the most solemn and terrible engagements not to disclose them. He found, however, that a distinguishing article of their religious belief was an exaggerated doctrine of predestination and fatalism; and they believe that no portion of mankind will be saved except the few who have been initiated in the mysteries of the Druses. He ascertained further that, among other articles of their less secret doctrine, they hold that God created seven species of creatures, who have inhabited the world in succession, angels, devils, genii, &c., and lastly man. God took upon himself the body of Adam, or veiled himself with the substance of Adam, and gave through him a revelation for the benefit of mankind; he did so at different times afterwards through Noah, Moses, Christ, Mohamed, and Hakem, the latter of whom they regard as the head of their sect. God created all the souls of man at one time, and whenever a person dies his soul enters the body of an infant; in fact, they believe in the transmigration of the soul, but not into animals. At the appearance of Hakem the fate of all these souls was decided—those who believed in him were to be saved, and those who did not believe were to be damned. Mr. Ameuney gave a sketch of the history of the Druses since the time of Hakem, and then proceeded to relate a number of anecdotes, many of them amusing, and nearly all from his own personal experience, relating to their manners and character. He described the Druses as a fine race, generally tall, robust, broad-chested, and well formed; their complexion rather fair, generally with dark eyes and hair, though the occurrence of blue eyes is not unfrequent. The number of the Druses in Syria is about 100,000 people, who live principally in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. They are divided into two classes, the Achles (ignorant) and the Jatuls (wise), or, in other words, the uninitiated and the initiated, of which the number of the latter is about 5000. Women may be initiated. Their manner of life, as well as their food, is simple, like that of all the mountain agriculturists of Syria. There can be no doubt of the existence among them of the habit of eating raw meat, which has extended also to the Christians who live among them, and in which Mr. Ameuney himself had frequently partaken. As soon as the animal is killed, and while it is still hot, they cut a slice of the meat into small pieces, then dip each into salt and pepper, roll it into a piece of bread, and eat it. The Druses are described as a proud and extraordinarily brave people, and as possessing a spirit of implacable revenge against their enemies, or against any who have offended them. Their system of carrying out their revenge is rather singular. If a member of a Druse family has been killed, his friends generally kill not the man who committed the act, but the best man of the family to which he belongs. It is even commonly reported in Syria that in war, when they have gained a battle, they eat the hearts and drink the blood of their slaughtered enemies; but nothing of this kind had occurred within Mr. Ameuney's personal knowledge. The language of the Druses is Arabic, which they speak more

purely than any others of the inhabitants of Syria.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 21st.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. The paper read was 'On the Application of Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power,' by Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S. The author commenced by giving the progress of the investigations by which Oersted first proved the connexion between electricity and magnetism, and which led Sturgeon to construct the electro-magnet. The powers of this form of electric force, as developed temporarily in soft-iron, naturally induced the idea of employing it for the purpose of exerting mechanical motion—*doing work*. The principles of the electro-magnetic machines of Dal Negro—of Botti—of Jacobi—of Armstrong—of Page, and others, were next described. It was shown, that all engines acting by a direct pull were inefficient, from the circumstance that the repeated blows received by the iron so altered its character, that it eventually assumed the quality of steel, and had a tendency to retain a certain amount of permanent magnetism. This induced Jacobi, after a large expenditure of money, to abandon arrangements of this kind, and to employ such as would at once produce a rotatory motion. The engine, thus arranged, was stated to have been tried upon a tolerably large scale on the Neva, and by it a boat containing ten or twelve people was propelled at the rate of three miles an hour. Page's engine, and that of Horth, which in 1851-52 excited much attention, was described as being in principle an electro-magnetic piston drawn within, or repelled from, an electro-magnetic cylinder. By this motion, it was thought that a much greater length of stroke could be secured than by the revolving wheels, or discs. After having generally described the forms under which electro-magnetic engines had been constructed, the author proceeded to give, as the result of his experiments, confirmed by those of others, the difficulties which still stood in the way of the application of electricity as a motive power. In the first place, it was pointed out, that the loss of power through space was very great, and that the lifting power of any magnet was not to be regarded as the power it was capable of exerting at a distance from its poles, howsoever short that distance might be. In the second place, it was shown that—supposing the reduced force exerted by two magnets, a few lines apart, was considered available for driving machinery—the moment the magnets began to move in front of one another, there was again a great additional loss of power. As the speed of the engine increased, there was curiously a corresponding diminution of available mechanical power, a falling off in the *duty* of the engine as the rotations became more rapid. In the third place, the conditions of the voltaic battery were considered,—the generation of electricity was dwelt on,—the mode by which it passed from one plate in a series to another,—and the loss of power consequent upon the resistances, in passing from a solid to a fluid, and again from a fluid to a solid, was explained. It was insisted, that under any circumstances, with the present forms of the voltaic battery, it was useless to attempt to utilise, in this direction, the chemical electricity generated. All study should be directed to the development of electricity by chemical action, so as to secure, if possible, the whole of the electricity developed by every change of form in matter. More emphatically the author endeavoured to enforce the law, that all mechanical force, of whatever kind,—whether horse or man-power, steam-power, or electrical power,—involved a change of the forms of matter, to produce that force. That to produce motion, it was essential to use matter, and that virtually, in all cases, it must be destroyed as a useful agent. Thus—that a man or horse moving a weight consumed muscle equivalent to that weight, and the space through which it moved. That a steam-engine drawing a train, pumping water, or impelling any machinery, consumed in the production of steam, a quantity of

fuel exactly representing the work done. That in producing motion by electricity, the element changing its form to produce that motion, was one of the solid agents employed in the battery, and the exciting fluid element used.

An equivalent of matter, in changing its form, would produce an equivalent of force, which might be rendered available; but as there was a constant relation between the chemical combining proportion of any element, and its capability to produce mechanical power, the question of the application of electricity, as a motive force, was narrowed to the inquiry into the quantity of power produced relatively by fuel in the furnace, and by zinc or iron in the battery. It had been proved by experiment, that six grains of carbon in the fuel produced a motive power equal to thirty-two grains of zinc in the battery; and that, under the best possible conditions, an equal result would be secured by the combustion of six pounds of anthracite coal—the most carbonaceous fuel—as by the conversion in the battery of thirty-two pounds of zinc into oxide. Another and a parallel form of putting the case was, that the thirty-two pounds of zinc burnt in the furnace, would develop precisely the same quantity of heat as that which would be obtained from burning six pounds of charcoal in the same furnace. That whether producing heat, during combustion, or electricity during chemical change, the mechanical force obtained would be precisely the same. Hence the commercial question of cost was greatly in favour of steam, and adverse to the use of electricity as a motive power.

STATISTICAL.—April 21st.—Col. Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the chair. The Rev. Joseph Beaumont Hawkins and James Vavasour, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society. Samuel Brown, Esq., read a paper, 'On the Progress of Fire Insurance in Great Britain, compared with other Countries.' The author began by giving a sketch of the early history of fire insurance in England, stating that the earliest attempts were made in London in the reign of Charles II., and in 1680 the Court of Common Council issued policies, and continued to do so for about two years, when it cancelled its policies and returned the premiums paid. In 1696, the Hand-in-Hand Fire Insurance Company was established, and in 1706 the Sun, in 1714 the Union, in 1717 the Westminster, and in 1721 the London Assurance and the Royal Exchange. At present there are 65 offices in England and Wales (of which 39 are in London), 7 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland, making a total of 74 of the United Kingdom. From the manner in which the returns of duty paid on insurances are drawn up, there is much labour necessary to estimate the amount of property annually insured, and the results, when obtained, are very liable to error. The stamp duty and the per centage duty varied very much from time to time; the latter was first levied in 1781, at 1s. 6d. in the pound, and was raised to 2s. in 1797, to 2s. 6d. in 1804, and to 3s. in 1815, at which rate it now stands. The amount of property insured at the end of 1856 might be estimated as follows:—Property subject to duty, 927,000,000l.; farming stock, exempt from duty, 70,000,000l.; foreign business 125,000,000l.; making a total of 1,122,000,000l. In France, the first company established was "La Mutuelle de Paris," in 1816; and in 1819 the first proprietary company, "La Compagnie d'Assurances Générales," was established. At present, the proprietary offices assure 1,320,000,000l. sterling, and the mutual offices about 480,000,000l.; making a total of 1,800,000,000l. One reason for this large amount of business is, that by the Civil Code, tenants are answerable for the destruction of property by fire, unless they can prove that the fire originated from a defect in construction, or by accident, or by communication with some other building already on fire. Joint tenants are also liable; but if any one of them can prove that the fire did not originate in his dwelling, he is exempt from liability; and if it can be proved that the fire originated in the

part inhabited by any one of the tenants, he alone is liable. In Belgium, the amount issued is 138,000,000l. From Holland, no information could be obtained. In Stockholm are five principal offices, besides some minor mutual associations in the provinces. In Denmark, a single company is privileged, in Copenhagen, to insure goods, furniture, and movable property, and any breach of this privilege is punished by a fine of 1000 rix dollars (about 110l.) to this favoured office. This regulation, however, is constantly violated, and the agents of other companies insure the fine as well as the ordinary risk. In Russia, by an edict of the late Czar, in 1847, it was forbidden under a penalty of 3 per cent. on the sum insured, to insure real property in a foreign office; and, by the same edict, a tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was laid on every policy, to contribute to defray the expenses of the police administration in the district in which the property insured is situated. It is estimated that 30,000,000l. are insured in Russia, and 16,000,000l. in the kingdom of Poland. In Germany, 288,000,000l. were insured by 20 proprietary companies, 414,000,000l. in mutual offices, and 450,000,000l. by Government offices; making a total of 1,150,000,000l. From America the accounts obtained were very incomplete; in Boston 23,000,000l., and in New York 183,000,000l. are insured. The total amount of property assured in Europe and America, so far as can be ascertained, is 4,482,000,000l., on which the annual premiums amount to 8j., and the average annual losses to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions. In the second part of his paper, Mr. Brown considered the expediency of the existing tax of 3s. per cent., which is levied on the amount of property insured in this kingdom, and characterized it as a tax upon prudence, and as very unequal in its operation.

CHEMICAL.—March 12th.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Dr. Miller, the retiring President, took the chair, and presented a report on the present state of the Society. He alluded to the more intimate connexion than heretofore, of the Chemical and Royal Societies, and to their speedy juxtaposition at Burlington House, in apartments furnished by the Government. He congratulated the Society on the liberal subscriptions, amounting to 327l. 7s. 6d., entered into by the Fellows to defray the expenses of removal, whereby no encroachment would be made upon the ordinary funds. The Society had progressed steadily during the past year, and now comprised 269 Fellows, being an excess of thirteen above the number at the previous anniversary. The Society had lost by death one foreign member, M. Charles Gerhardt, and one associate, Mr. Robert Murray. M. Gerhardt had established in chemical science the ideas of homological series and of saline types, in illustration of which last, his recent brilliant investigations on the amides and anhydrides had been undertaken. His elaborate 'Traité de Chemie Organique' was a résumé of his doctrines, and an important monument of modern chemistry. The revision of the last sheet was completed a few days before his sudden and lamented end. Mr. Robert Murray was well known to the scientific world of London; he had assisted Professors Davy, Faraday, Wheatstone, Daniell, and Brande, in their lectures and investigations,—had been engaged for some years in keeping meteorological observations at the Royal Society, and had received the silver medal of the Society of Arts for his introduction of plumbago into the process of electrotyping. In conclusion, Dr. Miller adverted to some of the chemical discoveries of the past year; in mineral chemistry, to the researches of Deville upon aluminium, boron, &c.; in organic chemistry, to the production of allylic alcohol by Hofmann and others; to Wurtz's important discovery of glycol, and to Bechamp's direct oxidation of albumen into urea; and in applied chemistry, to the production by Mr. Perkin of a crimson colouring matter from gas tar. The secretary then read a list of the papers furnished during the year, and in the absence of the treasurer brought forward the financial statement, which, independently of

the removal fund, exhibited a balance in favour of the Society of 139l. 4s. 4d. The officers and council for the ensuing year were balloted for, and the following gentlemen elected:—*President*,—Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., C.B., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents* who have filled the office of President.—W. T. Brande, F.R.S.; C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.; Thomas Graham, F.R.S.; W. A. Miller, M.D., F.R.S.; Col. Philip Yorke, F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*.—B. C. Brodie, F.R.S.; Warren De la Rue, Ph.D., F.R.S.; John Stenhouse, LL.D., F.R.S.; A. W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S. *Secretaries*.—Theophilus Redwood, Ph.D.; William Odling, M.B. *Foreign Secretary*.—A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D., F.R.S. *Treasurer*.—Robert Porrett, F.R.S. *Council*.—F. A. Abel; C. L. Bloxham; G. B. Buckton; J. H. Gilbert, Ph.D.; W. C. Henry, M.D., F.R.S.; Charles Heisch; H. Bence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.; G. D. Longstaff, M.D.; Henry M. Nod, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Hugh Lee Pattinson, F.R.S.; Alfred Smee, F.R.S.; J. A. Voelcker, Ph.D. *April 6th.*—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., President, in the chair. Mr. J. Vernon Heath was elected a Fellow. Mr. Dugald Campbell presented a report 'On the Application of Sewage to Agriculture.' Manure had been prepared from sewage by simple filtration, but with an extremely imperfect removal of fertilizing matters. Also, by chemical precipitation, more especially by means of lime, as at Leicester. Sewage depends almost entirely upon human excreta for its manurial value. Now, while the total amount of dried excreta, per head, per diem, is only two ounces, the average supply of water, per head, per diem, amounts in London to thirty gallons, and that exclusive of rainfall. The problem consequently is, how to extract profitably the two ounces of solid from the thirty or fifty gallons of liquid. This problem is as yet unsolved, for the lime process fails to remove any large proportion of the nitrogenous constituents of sewage, and the resultant manure is not sufficiently valuable to repay the cost of carriage to any distance. The results of the employment of sewage water for irrigation are altogether more satisfactory than those in which a solid sewage manure has been used.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 22nd.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Messrs. A. G. Anderson, T. W. Evans, W. Hawkes, C. Paget, M.P., F. A. Philbrick, and Dr. William Odling. The paper read was 'On Disinfectants,' by Dr. R. Angus Smith of Manchester.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Geographical Society, 8 p.m.—(1. On China and the Chinese. By Sir John F. Davis, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.G.S. 2. Completion of the North Australian Expedition. By Mr. A. C. Gregory, Commander.)
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.—(On the Causes of Fires in London during the 24 years from 1833 to 1856 inclusive; with some Remarks on the Deduction of Correct Rates of Premium for Fire Insurances. By Mr. Chas. Geo. Fothergill.)
King's College, 3 p.m.—(Introductory Lecture, by Mr. J. Lockhart Morton, of a Course on Agriculture and the Management of Landed Property.)
Tuesday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(J. P. Jacalati, LL.D., on Italian Literature.—Dante.)
Medical and Chirurgical, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Discussion on Electro-Magnetism as a Motive Power. And if time permits, Mr. G. L. Moleworth on the Conversion of Wood by Machinery.)
Zoological, 9 p.m.
Art Union, 12 a.m.—(General Meeting on the Stage of the Haymarket Theatre.)
Apotaries, 8 p.m.—(Microscopical Conversation.)
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. F. Bennoch on Metropolitan Improvements and Thames Embankment.)
Zoological, 1 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Thursday.—Royal, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. J. Tyndall, Ph.D., on Sound and some associated Phenomena.)
Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
Friday.—Royal Academy, 10 a.m.—(Exhibition of Paintings, private view.)
Royal Institution, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.m.—(Captain John Grant on the Application of Heat to Domestic Purposes and to Military Cookery.)
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
N. S. Literature, 2 p.m.—(Prof. Christmas on the Dramatic Histories of Shakespeare—Henry IV.)
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Prof. E. Frankland on the Relations of Chemistry to Graphic and Plastic Art.)
Medical, 8 p.m.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. B.; T. E. R.; F. S.; A. H. Z., received.

PHYCOLOGIA BRITANNICA; or, History of the British Seaweeds; containing Coloured Figures and Descriptions of all the Species of Algae inhabiting the Shores of the British Islands. By WILLIAM HENRY HARKNEY, M.D., F.R.S., Keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin, and Professor of Botany to the Dublin Society. With 360 plates. In Three Vols. royal 8vo, arranged in the order of publication, £7 12s. 6d.

In Four Vols. royal 8vo, arranged systematically according to the Synopsis, £17 17s. 6d.
"The drawings are beautifully executed by the author himself on stone, the dissections carefully prepared, and the whole account of the species drawn up in such a way as cannot fail to be instructive, even to those who are well acquainted with the subject. The greater part of our more common Algae have never been illustrated in a manner accessible to the present state of Algalogy."—*GARDENERS' CHRONICLE*.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS. FIRST STEPS TO ECONOMIC BOTANY; A Description of the Botanical and Commercial Characters of the Chief Articles of Vegetable Origin used for Food, Clothing, Tanning, Dyeing, Building, Medicine, Perfumery, &c. For the use of Schools. By THOMAS C. ARCHER. With 26 Plates. Published for the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House.

Royal 16mo, price 2s. 6d.
"An admirable and cheap little volume, abounding in good illustrations of the plants that afford articles of Food or applicable to purposes of manufacture. This should be on the table of every family, and its contents familiar with all rising minds."—*ATLAS*.
"As a cheap school book it is exceedingly well got up, and contains upwards of one hundred beautifully lithographed drawings, arranged on twenty plates; they represent various useful plants and their products."—*GARDIAN*.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Second Edition. Price 12s.
TRAVELS IN THE INTERIOR OF BRAZIL, principally through the Northern Provinces and the Gold and Diamond Districts, during the Years 1836-41. By GEORGE GARDNER, M.D., F.R.S. With Plate and Map.
"When camping out on the mountain-top in the wilderness; roughing it in his long journey through the interior; observing the very singular mode of life there presented to his notice; describing the curious characters that fell under his observation; the arts or substitutes for arts of the people; and the natural productions of the country;—these travels are full of attraction. The book, like the country it describes, is full of new matter."—*SPECTATOR*.
"This volume is from the pen of an able naturalist, whose heart is in his occupation. . . . Some of the regions he visited have seldom been trodden by Europeans—never by Englishmen; so that his observations derive value from the novelty of the matter to which they relate."—*ATLANTIC*.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

4to cloth, price £3 5s.
A CENTURY OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS. The Plates selected from Curtis's Botanical Magazine. The Descriptions re-written by W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S., Director of the Royal Gardens of Kew; with Introduction, and Instructions for their Culture, by JOHN CHARLES LYONS. 100 coloured plates.
"In the exquisite illustrations to this splendid volume, full justice has been rendered to the oddly formed and often brilliantly coloured flowers of this curious and interesting tribe of plants."—*WARRINGTON AND FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW*.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

8vo, price 15s.
WESTERN HIMALAYA AND TIBET; The Narrative of a Journey through the Mountains of Northern India, during the Years 1847 and 1848. By THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, Bengal Army. With Tinted Lithographs and a Map by Arrowsmith.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR GARDEN BOTANY; a Familiar Description of Plants suitable for Cultivation in Gardens. By AGNES CATLOW. 20 Coloured Plates. 10s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS. A Botanical Excursion round the World. By E. C. Edited by Professor DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S. 20 plates in Chromolithography. 10s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF BRITISH LICHENS; comprising an Account of their Structure, Reproduction, Uses, Distribution, and Classification. By W. LAUDER LINDSAY, M.D., Fellow of the Botanical and Royal Physical Societies of Edinburgh, &c.

"The first attempt to popularise a very difficult branch of botanical science. The twenty-two plates contain illustrations, beautifully coloured, of no less than 251 subjects, and it is impossible to glance over these likenesses of familiar objects placed side by side with elaborate illustrations of their structure and physiology, without acquiring a new interest in those humble portions of the vegetable kingdom."—*LIVERPOOL COURIER*.
Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Folio, price £5 5s.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF SIKKIM-HIMALAYAN PLANTS, chiefly selected from Drawings made in Sikkim, under the superintendence of the late J. F. Catehart, Esq., Bengal Civil Service. The Botanical Descriptions and Analyses by J. D. HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S. With 24 coloured plates, and an illuminated title-page by Ericus.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
The Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the North British Insurance Company was held in the Company's Office in Edinburgh on the 2nd March, 1857, ANDREW COVENTRY, Esq., in the Chair.
A Report by the Directors on the Business of the Year 1856 was read to the Meeting, showing that, in the LIFE DEPARTMENT, New Policies were issued, insuring the sum of £274,274, and paying in Annual Premiums £2661 14s. 9d.

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £264,592 13s. 11d. The Annual Income from Life Premiums was £116,946 13s. In the Annuity Department, the sum of £12,198 19s. had been received for Annuities granted during the year 1856, and the Annuity Fund now amounted to £112,447 12s. 8d.

THE ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE or INTERMEDIATE BONUS was extended to all Participating Policies that may be effected before the 31st December next.

The following SHAREHOLDERS were then elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:—

PRESIDENT—His Grace the DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Most Noble the MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF CAMERDOWN, K.T.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR.

LONDON BOARD.
SIR PETER LAURIE, Alderman, CHAIRMAN.
JOHN L. GLENNIE, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.
WILLIAM BORRADAILE, Esq.
ARCHIBALD COCKBURN, Esq.
JOHN CONNELL, Esq.
PETER NORTHALL LAURIE, Esq.
R. P. FRICHAUD, Esq.
ALEX. DOHLE, Esq., Lancaster Place—SOLICITOR.
JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., F.R.S.—PHYSICIAN.
ROBERT STILCHMAN, Esq.—SECRETARY.

BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.
All the benefits of Life Assurance are offered by this Company to their fullest extent, combined with the first great requisite of an Assurance Office—viz., Absolute Security that the sum stipulated in the Policy will be forthcoming when due.

The Rates of Premium are moderate and equitably graduated according to age. Only one-half of the Premiums, with Interest, need be paid during the first five years.
The Profits are distributed every seven years. An Intermediate or Annual Bonus is allowed on Policies, which become claims between the periods of Division. Bonus additions may be commuted for a cash payment, or applied in reduction of future premiums. Nine-tenths or Ninety per Cent. of seven years' Profits will be divided after the close of 1858.

For more details and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

During the last three years this Company has issued 1343 New Life Policies, assuring £267,707, and yielding £29,381 in New Premiums.
During the same period, upwards of £230,000 have been paid as Claims under Life Policies to the Widows, or other representatives, of persons Assured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIRD DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly £2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF £128,000.
The Funds or Property of the Company as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to £566,124 2s. 6d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; S.W.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq., *Chairman*.
THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P., *Deputy Chairman*.

(By Order) PATRICK MACINTYRE, *Secretary*.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

Policies effected with this Society now, will participate in Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the net Profits of the Society, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.
The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investment of Premiums.

Policies effected with this Society now, will participate in Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the net Profits of the Society, according to the conditions contained in the Society's Prospectus.
The Premiums required by this Society for insuring young lives are lower than in many other old established Offices, and Insurers are fully protected from all risk by an ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds derived from the investment of Premiums.

Policy Statements paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Threadneedle-street, London, or of any of the Agents of the Society.
CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

CONCHOLOGIA SYSTEMATICA; or, Complete System of Conchology; in which the Lepas and Conchiferous Molluscs are described and classified according to their Natural Organization and Habits. By LOVELL REEVE, F.R.S. Illustrated with 300 plates of upwards of 1500 figures of shells.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Second Edition (with a Map of the County), price 5s.

FERNY COMBES. A Ramble after Ferns in the Glens and Valleys of Devonshire. By CHARLOTTE CHANFEE. 8 coloured plates.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundry to be
THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER

WATER. Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE & CO. (the sole lessees), from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possesses all the celebrated properties of the Nassau Spring. SCHWEPPE'S SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS, and LEMONADE, are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a special Label.
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, AND DERBY.

THE SUCCESSFUL RESULTS OF THE

last HALF CENTURY have proved, beyond question, that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the Growth, Restoration, and Improvement of the HUMAN HAIR. It prevents it from falling out or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it BEAUTIFULLY SOFT, PLIABLE, and GLOSSY. In the growth of—

THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS it is unrivalled in its stimulative operation. For CHILDREN it is especially recommended as forming the basis of A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. In dressing the Hair nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, and imparting a transcendent lustre.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family Bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the Words "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," &c., in write letters on a lacquerwork ground, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND & SONS," in red ink.

Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

"THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR"

ON DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

"Much of the Pale Oil sold in the market is found to be nothing more than Skate Oil—a fact which will account for the failures which have so frequently attended the use of the so-called Cod Liver Oil. The utmost reliance may be placed upon the experimental researches of Dr. de Jongh, who is one of the most eminent of European chemists; the Oil procured by him enjoys also the sanction of the opinion of the late Dr. Liebig and the late Dr. Perel in favour of its genuineness and efficacy. Our own experience practically confirms their judgment, and we enthusiastically recommend Dr. de Jongh's LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as the BEST FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, AND WELL DESERVING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PROFESSION."

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence of almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

SOLD ONLY IN IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 6d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

ANSAB, HARFORD, AND CO., 17, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS,
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

still Unrivalled.—John Winterton, of Empingham, Rutland, takes a pleasure in informing Professor Holloway of the happy effects he has experienced by the aid of these inestimable remedies. He was a sufferer for four years with an ulcerated leg, and repeatedly under medical treatment for the same without obtaining the slightest alleviation of pain. Having heard of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, he determined to test their virtues; after using them for a time, to his astonishment and delight, his restoration to health was complete.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 214, Strand, London, and 59, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Constantinople; A. Gaidier, Smyrna; and E. Murr, Malta.

Preparing for Publication in a handsome Quarto Volume, containing Twenty-four sheets of Letter-press and Thirty Plates, mostly coloured, price £3 3s.

[Price to Subscribers, £2 12s. 6d.]

HORÆ FERÆLES;

OR,

STUDIES IN THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN NATIONS.

By JOHN M. KEMBLE, M.A.

HON. MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF BERLIN, GÖTTINGEN, AND MUNICH; FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF HISTORY IN COPENHAGEN, ICELAND, AND STOCKHOLM; MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES OF LOWER SAXONY, MECKLENBURG-SCHWEHIN, &c. &c.

List of Subscribers.

THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, BRITISH MUSEUM.
THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.
THE BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
THE SCARBOROUGH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET, EDINBURGH.
THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S, ST. ANDREW'S.
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.
THE LONDON LIBRARY.
SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY.
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE.
J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.
MESSRS. A. ASHER AND CO.
CHARLES C. BABINGTON, ESQ., F.R.S.
DAVID BALFOUR, ESQ., OF BALFOUR.
FRANCIS BARKER, ESQ.
F. L. BARNWELL, ESQ., F.S.A.
REV. E. L. BARNWELL.
THOMAS BATEMAN, ESQ.
W. LLOYD BIRKBECK, ESQ.
REV. J. W. BLAKESLEY, B.D.
ROBERT WILLIS BLENCOWE, ESQ.
REV. PHILIP BLISS, F.S.A.
SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S.
BERIAH BOTFIELD, ESQ., F.R.S.
MR. THOMAS C. BROWN, Bookseller, Leicester.
REV. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, D.C.L., F.S.A.
THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR H. E. BUNBURY, BART., K.C.B., F.S.A.
E. H. BUNBURY, ESQ.
THE EARL OF BURLINGTON.
EARL OF CAWDOR, F.R.S.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, ESQ.
EDWARD CHARLTON, ESQ., M.D.
WILLIAM JAMES CLEMENT, ESQ.
REV. T. CORNTHWAITE.
JOHN ROSS COULTHART, ESQ., F.S.A.S.
J. GIBSON CRAIG, ESQ.
REV. WILLIAM ROBERT CROTHCH.
MISS CUNNINGHAME.
THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
JOHN BARNARD DAVIS, ESQ., F.S.A.
JAMES DEARDEN, ESQ., F.S.A.
FRANCIS HENRY DICKENSON, ESQ., F.S.A.
C. W. DILKE, ESQ.
W. B. DONNE, ESQ.
REV. F. DYSON.
REV. JOSEPH EDDLESTONE.
VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.
JOHN EVANS, ESQ., F.S.A.

WILLIAM EUING, ESQ.
VISCOUNT FALMOUTH.
ROBERT FERGUSON, ESQ., F.S.A.
EDWARD FITZGERALD, ESQ.
GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, ESQ., F.S.A.
AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, ESQ., F.S.A.
EDWARD A. FREEMAN, ESQ.
GILBERT J. FRENCH, ESQ.
CHARLES GRIFFIN, ESQ.
REV. W. H. GUNNER, M.A.
HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ.
MISS GURNEY.
EDWARD HAILSTONE, ESQ., F.S.A.
VEN. ARCHDEACON HALE.
HENRY HALLAM, ESQ., F.R.S.
CAPTAIN HAMOND.
ROBERT HANBURY, ESQ.
THE HON. LORD HANDYSIDE.
MRS. S. HANNINGTON.
REV. W. HARNES.
JAMES S. HARTLEY, ESQ.
REV. CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.
EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.
SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY, BART.
JOHN HAYWARD, ESQ.
PROFESSOR HENSLAW, F.L.S.
REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY.
THOMAS HEWITT, ESQ.
COSMO INNES, ESQ.
JAMES JAMES, ESQ., F.S.A.
REV. J. M. JEPHSON, F.S.A.
REV. HUGH JONES, F.S.A.
REV. T. JONES, F.S.A.
WILLIAM KELL, ESQ., F.S.A.
MESSRS. KELLY AND SLATER.
REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY.
DR. R. G. LATHAM, F.R.S.
REV. T. LEWIS.
LORD LINDSAY.
MRS. LOCKE.
SIR JOHN S. LOGIN.
THE LORD LODENBOROUGH, F.R.S., F.S.A.
A. C. MACKENZIE, ESQ.
DAVID MACKINLAY, ESQ.
DR. DUNCAN MACPHERSON.
REV. FRANCIS MARTIN.
REV. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN.
REV. FREDERICK D. MAURICE.
JOSEPH MAYER, ESQ., F.S.A.
R. G. P. MINTY, ESQ.
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S.
THE HON. LORD NEAVES.
HON. R. C. NEVILLE, F.S.A.
HENRY NORMAN, ESQ., F.S.A.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

GEORGE S. NICHOLSON, ESQ.
H. PORTEUS OAKES, ESQ., M.P.
EDMUND J. OLDFIELD, ESQ., M.A.
ROBERT ORMSTON, ESQ.
FREDERIC OUVRY, ESQ., F.S.A.
JOSEPH OWEN, ESQ.
T. LOVE D. JONES PARRY, ESQ., F.S.A.
MR. R. PEACH, BOOKSELLER, BATH.
FREDERICK PERKINS, ESQ., F.S.A.
SIR THOMAS PHILLIPS, BART., F.R.S.
REGINALD S. POOLE, ESQ.
W. G. PRESCOTT, ESQ.
C. W. PULLER, ESQ.
PURNELL B. PURNELL, ESQ.
HENRY REEVE, ESQ., F.S.A.
A. HENRY RHIND, ESQ., F.S.A.
THE HON. STEPHEN SPRING RICE.
J. E. RICHARD, ESQ.
JOSEPH ROBERTSON, ESQ.
REV. JOSEPH ROMILLY, REG. UNIV. CAMB.
A. SALVIN, ESQ., F.S.A.
REV. PROFESSOR SEDGWICK, F.R.S.
J. Y. SIMPSON, ESQ., M.D.
FELIX SLADE, ESQ.
ABEL SMITH, ESQ.
W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, ESQ.
REV. EDWARD W. STILLINGFLEET.
HON. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, F.R.S.
JOHN STUART, ESQ.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.
THE LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A.
J. E. TAYLOR, ESQ.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, ESQ.
REV. W. H. THOMPSON.
DR. THURNHAM, F.S.A.
WILLIAM TITE, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S.
REV. J. M. TRAHERNE.
SIR WALTER C. TREVELLYAN, BART., F.S.A.
REV. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A.
ARTHUR TROLLOPE, ESQ.
CHARLES TUCKER, ESQ., F.S.A.
DR. TRAVERS TWISS, F.R.S.
THOMAS TURNER, ESQ.
W. S. W. VAUX, ESQ., F.S.A.
W. S. WALFORD, ESQ., F.S.A.
ALBERT WAY, ESQ., F.S.A.
REV. DR. WHEWELL, F.R.S.
WILLIAM HENRY WHITBREAD, ESQ.
DR. DAVID WILLIAMS, F.S.A.
REV. DR. JOHN WILSON.
REV. H. H. WILSON, F.R.S.
WILLIAM WOODMAN, ESQ.
W. M. WYLIE, ESQ., F.S.A.
JAMES YATES, ESQ., F.R.S.

LOVELL REEVE, 5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.